

MONDAY MORNING,

SEPTEMBER 27, 1915

ALLIES CAPTURE TWENTY THOUSAND GERMANS.

YAKUITS BURN PASSENGERS

Women and Children are Victims.

Derail Train, Force Eighty into a Car and Apply Torch.

Derail, on Southern Pacific North of Guaymas, Scene of Outrage.

Monkeys Deny Any Troops Fled on Americans in the Progreso Affair.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
SAN DIEGO, Sept. 26.—Eighty passengers of a Southern Pacific Mexican train were thrown into a burning car and the car set on fire by a band of Yaqui Indian desperadoes Friday, near Torres, Sonora, according to wireless advices received here today from Hermosillo, via Mexico.
Twenty passengers have been reported for this far, the others have been burned to death.
The Indians, according to the report, numbered about sixty and were deserters from the army. They first derailed the train running from Campo Verde to Torres, after which they placed all of the eighty passengers, most of whom were women and children, in a car containing gasoline and applied the torch.
There is a small town on the Southern Pacific Railroad about seventy miles north of Guaymas and a junction point of the road, a spur line to a small town on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN TODAY'S TIMES.

The Foremost Events of Yesterday: (1) The War. (2) Mexico. (3) The Yaqui Outrage. (4) Allies Agree on Terms of Loan. (5) Grace Church in Chicago Burns. (6) Bulgaria Explains Mobilization. (7) Labor Situation in America.

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Two Killed in Auto Wreck. (Mexican Club to Foregather. (In the Churches Yesterday. (Battles; Pen Points; Versa. (New Fields of Bible Lore. (From Southland Counties.
Make a Clean Sweep. (Win a Ball Game. (Sporting News. (On the Stage Door.
Clear. Wind at 5 p.m. (velocity, 9 miles. (Ther. (Highest, 71 deg.; lowest, 56 deg. (Forecast: Fair. See last page for complete weather report.
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A Los Angeles man was reported by Mexican bandits after the payment of a large ransom.
A group of vandals, who carried out a campaign of desecration of the choice between conversion and death.
A thousand persons saw the dedication of the Methodist hospital, when the building was dedicated.
An Ohio beauty who won a trip to the Coast, but one intrepid soul made a dash for it.
An interesting spectacle of childhood, when a color was presented at a remarkable Sunday-school rally.
The wife of a Long Beach says she has no aspirations for a career.
A Superior Valley judge has set a precedent.
A bus driver killed a man who had no money to pay for a ride.
A Los Angeles man, accused of being a spy, was released.
An agreement was reached on the details of the loan.
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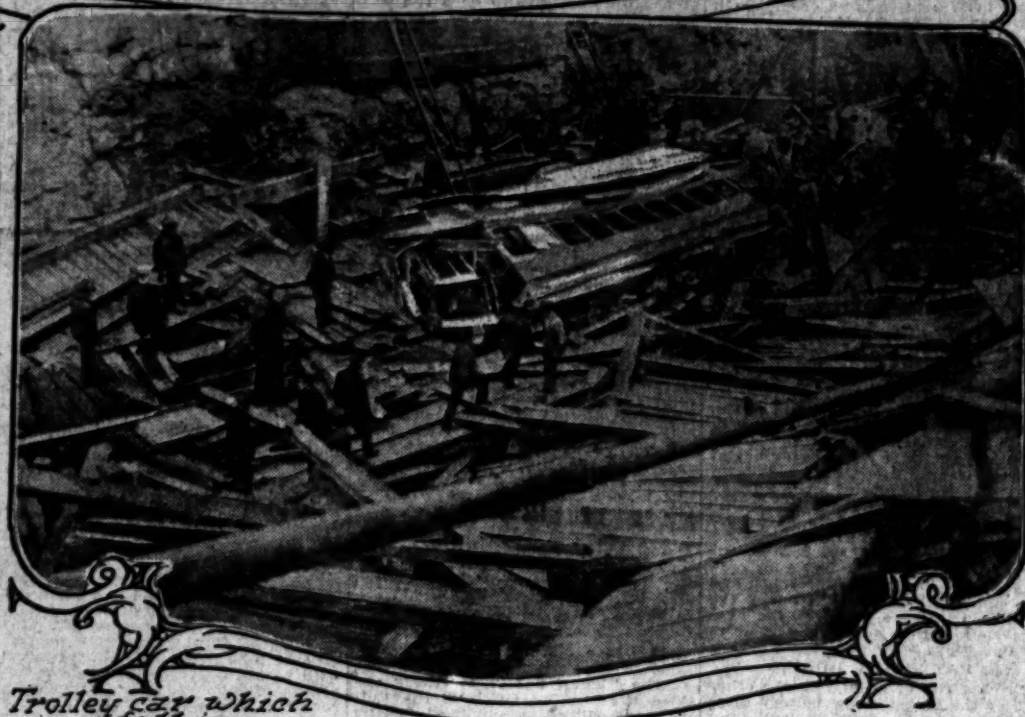
Scene of Fatal Subway Disaster in New York.



General view of the disaster.

ern Pacific Railroad about seventy miles north of Guaymas and a junction point of the road, a spur line to a small town on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)



Trolley car which fell in.

Where six met death as result of explosion.

In the upper panel is shown the result of the cave-in on Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, New York, which cost the lives of six men and injured at least 100. The jar of a blast in a neighboring tunnel caused the roof of the subway to fall. A surface street car, loaded heavily, fell into the ruins as shown in the lower panel. Five of the killed were in this car. Another disaster similar to that of Monday happened Saturday when a section of Broadway between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth street fell in.

DETAILS OF LOAN TO ALLIES ARE VIRTUALLY AGREED UPON.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Anglo-French financial commission and eastern bankers have reached a virtual agreement on the details of the proposed \$500,000,000 credit loan to France and Great Britain. Four members of the commission will leave here tomorrow afternoon for Chicago to confer with western bankers over the tentative terms.
The commission's statement to Chicago was announced in a formal statement issued tonight as follows:
"We have spent much of our time since arrival in studying conditions in this country and have conferred with many bankers and business men. We now are desirous of meeting some of the leading men of affairs from other great centers, and for that purpose the chairman and some other members of the commission will start tomorrow for Chicago."
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FRENCH GAIN GREATEST SINCE BATTLE OF MARNE.

Over Twenty Miles of Trenches Fall in Bombardment; Berlin Admits Defeat.

Tremendous Cannonade Begun Saturday Kept up for Many Hours, Results in Invaders Being Driven Back and Their Lines Penetrated—Verdun Position is Weakened—Kaiser's Troops may be Outflanked.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
BERLIN, Sept. 26 (via London, 10:40 p.m.)—A repulse of a German division near Loos, northwest of Lens, with considerable casualties and the loss of materials, is admitted in the German official communication made public here today. The evacuation of an advanced German position north of Perthes between Rheims and the Argonne forest is also admitted by the War Office.
PARIS, Sept. 26.—On the western front the British and French have captured in two days more than 20,000 unwounded prisoners, according to the French official communication issued tonight.
New progress by the French troops to the north of Arras also is reported, Souchez being stormed and captured. In Champagne the allied forces still continue to gain ground.
LONDON, Sept. 26.—The British and French armies have taken several large "nibbles" out of the German lines between Verdun and the Belgian coast, capturing trenches along a front of about twenty miles and thousands of prisoners, eight guns and a number of machine guns. At the same time British warships and French and Belgian batteries bombarded the German position on the coast between Zeebrugge and Nieuport.
The offensive which resulted in the French and British victories began Saturday morning. For several weeks there has been an almost incessant bombardment which late last week increased in intensity, particularly in the sectors where the infantry attacks took place.

FRENCH MAKE GREATEST GAIN.
The French, who are credited with the most important gain, made their chief onset against the German lines around Perthes, Beaussart and Stuppes, in Champagne, where in December they made considerable gain of ground. Saturday's attack, however, gave them possession of more territory than they had retaken from the Germans since the latter dug themselves in after the battle of the Marne.
According to the French account, the Germans were driven out of their trenches over a front of fifteen miles, varying in depth from two-thirds of a mile to two and a half miles.
Apparently the advantage is being pressed still further, as the

BRITISH TAKE TRENCHES IN LA BASSEE CANAL.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
LONDON, Sept. 26.—British forces that assumed the offensive in Northern France on Saturday captured five miles of German trenches south of La Bassée canal and east of Vermelles, according to a report of Field Marshal Sir John French, made public today by the British official press bureau. In some instances the British troops penetrated the German positions for a distance of 4000 yards.
The British soldiers captured the western outskirts of Hulluch and the village of Loos, and the mining works around it, and hill No. 70. The statement says:
"There has been severe fighting today on the ground won by us yesterday, the enemy making determined counter-attacks east and northeast of Loos."
The result of this fighting is that, except just north of Loos, we hold all the ground gained yesterday, including the whole of Loos itself.
This evening we retook the quarries northwest of Hulluch, which we won and lost yesterday. We have drawn in the enemy's reserves, enabling the French on our right to make further progress.
"The number of prisoners collected after yesterday's fighting amounted to 2000. Nine guns have been taken and a considerable number of machine guns."
"Our aeroplanes today bombarded and derailed a train near Lofra, east of Douai, and another, which was full of troops at Roubaix, near Saint Amand. The Valenciennes station also was bombarded."

RICH HAUL OF BANDITS; CHICO POSSE IN PURSUIT.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
CHICO, Sept. 26.—Two masked bandits entered the store of the Diamond Match Company at Ramsey Bar, forty-five miles east of here, tonight at 7 o'clock and, at the point of revolvers, succeeded in getting away with between \$4000 and \$5000 of the company's pay roll.
The hold-up was unexpected and took place while the men were being paid off, today being pay day at the camp. The robbers came into the store with their faces masked and at once began to shoot to emphasize their demands. They met with no resistance and the hold-up was over in a few seconds.
Jack Clarke, an employee of the company, who was in the store at the time of the hold-up, was shot by one of the robbers, but his wound is not serious.
The officers of the company and the police authorities are of the opinion the robbers were loggers. This supposition is based on the fact that one of the robbers stepped on one of the men at the store during the hold-up and it was found that he had callus, such as are worn by loggers, in his shoe sole.
As soon as the news of the hold-up was sent to Chico officials of the Diamond Match Company, with constables and deputies left on a special train for the camp, which is located in the mountains. The Sheriff's deputies from Oroville left for the scene of the hold-up by automobile on receipt of the news.
Ramsey Bar, being located in the mountains, is hard to reach, and the robbers have a good start on the officers. Trouble will be experienced in catching them owing to the rugged country surrounding the camp.
Some of the employees had been paid off prior to the visit of the hold-up men, but many of them had not. The pay roll at the camp runs over \$5000 and had the robbers been a little earlier they would have gotten away with the entire pay roll.

BULGARS EXPLAIN MOBILIZATION.
(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
LONDON, Sept. 26, 1:15 p.m.—The Bulgarians this morning officially communicated to the powers a note stating, in the most categorical fashion, that the mobilization of the Bulgarian army was ordered in the national interest, and that it had not the slightest offensive character.

WARSZAWA SUBURBS WIPED OUT IN BATTLE.

Ghastly Sight is Witnessed at Sochaczew as the Germans Move In.

Six Months' Attack Ruins Many Buildings and What are Left are Destroyed by Russians as They Flee to the North—Women, Undaunted, Return and Bravely Set About Restoring Their Homes.

BY HARRY CARR.

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.)

(This correspondence, like all of Mr. Carr's letters from Germany, has passed through the hands of the German censor.)

WARSAW, Aug. 19.—The Polish town of Sochaczew stands on a rise of ground overlooking a crossing on the Bzura River. It was here that the outer defenses of Warsaw first cracked. We went out there today. It was ghastly. No city on either frontier has suffered as this town has suffered. It has been absolutely wiped out of existence.

Before the war it was one of the most prosperous small towns in Poland. Several of the leading men had amassed a little money in Chicago and had come back full of American boom methods. There were about 10,000 people and eleven banks, which financed the work of a rich farm country on both sides of the river. But alas for Sochaczew. On the right bank of the Bzura stood an old fort built in 1812, guarding the ford where the cliffs dip down to the river. It was there that the Czar took his stand against the invading hosts of the Germans in the first campaign last September.

The old man from Chicago told us about it, standing among the ghostly ruins of the town. He said that last September the Germans pushed their way up to the left bank of the Bzura and a furious battle began across the little river. The fighting lasted for six months.

Modern fortifications were erected on the site of the old fort and trenches were dug on the slopes of the river banks.

One day in September, all the inhabitants were ordered to pack up and leave at once for Warsaw. It must have been like one of the old biblical migrations. Those who had means packed their belongings into carts, and those who hadn't slung their bundles on their backs and said good-bye to their homes forever. Even as they started, the Germans were shrieking over the town and six persons were killed. Also the Russians hanged three men suspected of having given information to the Germans.

The old Pole who was telling us the story, said that they were all herded into Warsaw, where they found homes as best they could. A Polish relief society came to their rescue and allowed them what, in our money, would amount to about two and half cents a day. The Germans, however, of them contracted with some of the most miserably living, but they managed to get through the winter and spring.

FIGHTING ALL WINTER. Meanwhile the fighting raged over the town all winter. The batteries of the Germans and the shells from both directions tore the town to pieces. We saw some curious evidence of their destruction. One back room was torn out of a brick cottage as neatly as though workmen had been hired to do it. The shell had just one bite out of the building and left the rest standing.

One of the German soldiers in the town told us that a month before, the Russians made a furious attack on one very dark night. The onslaught was so savage that the Germans had to hold their own. The next morning, they prepared for a renewal of the attack, but at dawn the town was hidden from them by an immense plume of black smoke. The Russians had set fire to Sochaczew and fled.

After the capture of Warsaw the battle swept on and the inhabitants of this blighted village were permitted to return. They had been home two days when we saw the place and every road was black with refugees who were still coming.

There was nothing left of the town except a few ramshackle houses on a side street, every building in the town was destroyed. All that remained were a few gray brick walls, black with smoke. We never have seen the wreck of a great disaster without gaining a new respect for the pluck and courage of women.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Twenty thousand and wounded German prisoners and dead and wounded on both sides in numbers of which as yet there is no estimate, is the toll taken in the first two days' drive of the Anglo-French forces who have begun a great offensive movement against the German intrenchments along the line in the western zone, which extends from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier.

Two distinctive operations are under way, one to the north of Arras and the other in the Champagne region, while there has been an incessant bombardment along almost the entire front.

Both the British and French have been successful, carrying trenches and heavy guns into the German lines and a depth varying up to two and a half miles. It is reported officially, both from Paris and London, that the advance still is being continued, the ground gained having been in a large measure held and consolidated. The Berlin War Office admits the retirement of the German forces at various points, but minimizes the result of the engagements.

CLOSE-RANGE FIGHTING. For several weeks British and French artillery have been pounding Germany and continuously at the German line. The forward movement of the infantry began Saturday morning, when thousands of allied troops thrust themselves into the German trenches, in which, though battered and torn by heavy shells, the Germans waited, having long expected the onslaught. Much of the fighting was at

but in that fragment of chimney was a fireplace still intact. A woman had rigged up a kettle in the old fireplace and were contentedly cooking their first dinner. I don't know where they were to sleep in the chilly night that followed.

A little picture that I shall never forget was of another woman who was just returning to her ruined home. When I saw her she had arranged her household as best she could and was going down to a roadside with a bouquet of wild flowers she had picked. There were two graves lying there under a tree side by side. One of the Russian soldiers lay over the other the German. I saw the woman tenderly lay her flowers on the Russian grave. She hesitated a moment, then saw her go back to the roadside, pick another bunch of daisies and lay them on the German grave and lay them on the German grave.

As I think back to the scenes of that day, it seems to me that in nearly every case the women impressed me as being more self-reliant and brave than the men. I remember how plucky the old women seemed as they trudged along barefooted. One happened to speak to me and told me that she didn't complain. She was only too thankful that the good God had sent her to the world, and she could build another house. Wherever, as was always the case, we all dug up all the loose change we had and gave it to her. Somehow the Russian boats in which the old men shuffled along, hardly lifting their feet on the long walk made them seem more

Many of the peasants had long ways to travel and night overtook them on the way. They turned back to the roadside and saw the Russian soldiers drawing their wagons into the meadow lands by the roadside.

Many of the young boys and girls herding the cows as they fed, the men tending to the horses and the women cooking by the road fires, it was a picture of the days of the Forty Nines in America.

BENEFIT TO THE POLES. In the face of these pitiable scenes, it may seem a far-fetched conclusion that the war will be a benefit to the Poles. But I am sure of my conclusion. Whether it is due to the Russian administration or to the fact that some of the Poles are now doing well in their own homes, I do not know; but the conditions are different. The sanitation in the villages is better, and the food is better. Ponds of water stood in the middle of the towns and the people lived around court yards that were full of flowers. The air is clean and the land is not used. Facing the Poles is a new life. Some of the Poles are prodigally wasteful.

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AUSTRIA AGAIN MAKES PROTEST.

Says We Can Sell Bullets, but not in Such Quantities.

Volume of Business is What They Complain About.

This, They Say, Constitutes a Violation of Neutrality.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26 (via London).—The Austro-Hungarian government, according to an official telegram received here today from Vienna, has in reply to the American note of August 12, relative to the manufacture of ammunition in the United States, reiterated the position taken in its protest of June 29.

The reply affirms that Austria-Hungary intended to imply that it expected the United States to furnish it with the material for the manufacture of ammunition in the United States, which would be a normal traffic in war material with the enemies of the dual monarchy, but solely protected against the economic life of the United States being made subservient to the military needs of Austria-Hungary.

The note proceeds: "According to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the preamble of the Hague convention, No. 13, of 1907, and supplemented by the general principles of neutrality, the Austro-Hungarian government considers the concentration of so much of the munitions industry in the United States, the delivery of war material whereby, although not intentional but in fact, effective support is rendered to the belligerent parties in a 'fait nouveau' (departure) which confutes the reference of the United States to the neutrality of the country."

The dual government further is of the opinion that the excessive export of war material is not admissible, even if it is exported to countries of belligerent parties. The above mentioned 'fait nouveau' should be sufficient reason for altering the existing practice of the United States in regard to its subservience to neutrality. "The suggestion of the Austro-Hungarian government on the question of the supply of war materials was intended to prove that it is in the power of the United States to open the way to the export of munitions, because this possibility has been prevented by the Entente powers by measures which even the government of the United States has not hesitated to take."

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French Gain Great Battle

(Continued from First Page.)

French communication makes only the briefest mention of the operations. The importance of this gain lies in the fact that every yard of ground taken in this region weakens the German position around Verdun, from which the Germans might be compelled to retire should the French succeed in making any further advance.

The French also have regained the cemetery of Souches and trenches east of the "Labyrinth" in the Arras district, which was the scene of heavy fighting earlier in the year. There the Germans had built what they considered almost impregnable fortifications.

BRITISH ATTACK SUCCESSFUL. This attack was made in co-operation with the British, who attacked the German position on the canal. The attack to the south of the canal, Field Marshal Sir John French reports, was a complete success.

Trenches five miles in width and about four thousand yards in depth were taken at this point.

This push forward gives the British position a great advantage. The attack was made by the British, who attacked the German position on the canal. The attack to the south of the canal, Field Marshal Sir John French reports, was a complete success.

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MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS AT HEIGHT OF ITS FURY.

Confirmation of Slaughter is Received by Prof. Dutton.

Report States Five Hundred Thousand Men, Women and Children Have Either been Killed by the Turks or Driven to the Desert to Perish of Starvation—Externation of Non-Moslems is Programme Decided Upon.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A statement confirming the massacre of Armenians in Turkey was given out here today by Prof. Samuel Dutton, secretary of the Committee on Armenian Atrocities. The statement follows:

"A subcommittee has thoroughly investigated the evidence and has made report to the full committee, confirming in every particular the statement made recently by Viscount Bryce regarding the imprisonment, torture, murder and massacre and exile into the deserts of Northern Arabia, of defenseless and innocent Armenians, including decrepit men, women and children."

"Written testimonies of eyewitnesses, whose names are known to the committee, but which obviously cannot now be made public, have been examined. This testimony covers the character and position of the authors and the postiveness of utterances carry absolute conviction."

"The witnesses examined include Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Italians, Germans, Turks, Englishmen and Americans of rank."

"Not a single statement can be questioned. These all agree that the massacre of Armenians is a propaganda of extermination of non-Moslems now being carried on by the Turkish government in a systematic and ferocious and exceeding in destruction anything done by Abdul Hamid during his long career of massacre and extermination."

"The statements examined, many of which are in possession of the committee, cover hundreds of towns and cities in which, in many instances, all of the Armenians have been killed outright, often after horrible torture, or sent to the desert to die of starvation and that, too, with dis-bolical cruelty."

OUTRAGED AND BUTCHERED. "The ostensible deportation of men, women and children toward Mesopotamia has been a form of marching to their deaths, helpless and frequently naked refugees, out into the mountains to be outraged and butchered by the Kurds, who gladly co-operate in the work of destruction."

"Included among these refugees are students of American universities and colleges, teachers and professional men, who have taken degrees in American and European universities and women who have represented the brains and enterprise of the country for a generation or more."

"The plan of procedure, which is identical in all parts of the country, seems to aim at the complete extermination of all non-Moslem races from Asia Minor and already that aim is in fair way to accomplishment, so far as the Armenians are concerned."

AMERICANS SEIZED. "In several places American property has been seized. Americans searched, imprisoned and expelled from the country, their letters and telegrams, even from United States Consular offices, interrupted and their lives put in jeopardy."

"Evidence seems to prove that the Armenians already have been murdered or forced to the desert, where only death awaits them unless relief is obtained at once. And all this has taken place since the war and now is at the height of its grim fury."

"The committee is confident that if the world is to be saved from the horrors of this massacre, it must act at once."

THE OFFICE OF THE HON. J. H. HARRIS, SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMENIAN ATROCITIES, 100 N. W. 10TH ST., SEATTLE, WASH., HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE AMERICANS WHO HAVE BEEN SEIZED AND IMPRISONED BY THE TURKS:

Dr. J. H. Harris, Secretary of the Committee on Armenian Atrocities, 100 N. W. 10th St., Seattle, Wash.

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Dr. J. H. Harris, Secretary of the Committee on Armenian Atrocities, 100 N. W. 10th St., Seattle, Wash.

MUTT AND JEFF.—And Now Jeff is Apt to Get Toe-Main Poisoning By BUD FISHER.



DENIES MEXICANS THE AGGRESSORS

Narrate Says His Men Did Not Fire on Americans.

Washington Awaits Further Word from Funston.

Gen. Nafarrate Wires Starvation Stories are Untrue.

BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Conditions in Mexico City are improving, according to official dispatches to the War Department.

Officials here are awaiting further word from Maj. Gen. Funston and army agents as to the cause of the outbreaks in the vicinity of Cuernavaca and the identity of the soldiers who fired on American troops from the Mexican capital.

Gen. Nafarrate, commanding the Mexican garrison at Matamoros, telegraphed the Carranza agency tonight to the following message:

"The discipline observed at all times by my soldiers has shown their loyalty to go even to the extent of not firing on the American troops. Illustration of this fact, I direct you to the incident which occurred recently, when four of my soldiers were under fire from American troops, and although one of my boys was fatally wounded, they did not return the fire and remained bravely at their posts."

"In all cases in which my soldiers have been accused of firing against American troops I am ready to go before any fair-minded tribunal and prove that my boys are innocent of the charge. My troops are all composed of men of good character and I have time and again had opportunity to observe their conduct. The whole story is the fabrication of unreliable sources."

PLENTY TO EAT.

A message from Gen. Carranza on conditions in the Mexican capital is at hand.

Reports appearing in the American press to the effect that conditions in Mexico City again were bad are untrue. The Constitution government has forwarded through the several lines of railway to the capital 1000 tons of foodstuffs, the greater portion of which has not yet been distributed. These consignments, however, several hundred tons are being sent to the capital by rail.

Gen. Nafarrate is reported to be forwarding all they may need to the capital.

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Yaquis Burn Passenger.

(Continued from First Page.)

Running into the mining district where Campo Verde is located.

No further details have been received and it is not known whether there were any Americans on the train. It is reported that telegraphic communication with the Yaqui Valley has been interrupted.

NO REPRISALS—VILLA.

EL PASO (Tex.) Sept. 26.—Denial that recognition of Carranza would be followed by reprisals on American citizens and property in Villa territory was the substance of a message received tonight from Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Villa Secretary of Foreign Affairs, acting for Gen. Villa.

Such reports along the border, it was said, had filled Gen. Villa with indignation.

There was no precedent for such predictions in the previous statement of Americans and foreigners in Villa territory.

Rumors of this character, the statement added, had been maliciously circulated for the purpose of influencing the deliberations of the Pan-American conference.

Gen. Villa, the message stated, had confidence in the wisdom and integrity of President Wilson and the distinguished members of the Pan-American conference and did not believe they would be influenced by such reports, but on the contrary, he believed they would be guided by well established precedents applied to the Mexican situation.

SEIZES ARMS FOR CARRANZA.

CARRANZA AND RIFLES ARE HELD AT LAREDO BY THE AMERICANS.

BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.

LAREDO (Tex.) Sept. 26.—United States customs officials today held up 500,000 rounds of cartridges and a large number of army rifles destined for use by the Carranza forces, on orders said to have emanated from Washington. All ammunition will be so held pending further orders, it was said here today. It is not known if this is the first of a new embargo on arms to belligerents in Mexico.

VILLA TROOPS MOVING NORTH.

BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.

EL PASO (Tex.) Sept. 26.—In addition to the migration of Villa troops from Chihuahua northward, via Juarez to the Casas Grandes district of Chihuahua, hence westward to Sonora State, other Villa troops are reported routed westward from Chihuahua City to Minaca, hence overland through Sonora to Sinaloa.

Gen. Juan Bandera, Zapata leader, recently appointed military governor and commander of Sinaloa, is said to command this force. Gen. Francisco Villa and Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Villa government, are expected to reach the border here tomorrow. It is understood Lombardo will join the Villa government commissioners in Washington before the Pan-American conference.

Gen. Nafarrate IS PROMOTED.

BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.

BROWNSVILLE (Tex.) Sept. 26.—The promotion of Gen. Emiliano P. Nafarrate, Carranza commander at Matamoros, to be a general of brigade was announced here tonight by the Carranza Consul. It is not known whether the promotion entails the much talked of transfer of Gen. Nafarrate to another post.

"Quiet over the whole district," was the statement given out at the headquarters of the various border patrols today. Since Friday's fight near Sonora and the fight at McAllen's ranch, no disorders have been reported.

No further reports have been received by Maj. Edward Anderson at Harlingen as to Private Richard J. Johnson of the Twelfth Cavalry, who has been missing since Friday. Johnson was reported to have been found by the Progresso fight, and of finding him virtually has been given up. Soldiers in the Progresso vicinity, however, are continuing the search for their comrade.

Readers of classified advertisements in The Times' "Liner" section have more opportunities to buy, sell and trade advantageously than any other class of people in Southern California.

BERLIN ADMITS HEAVY LOSSES.

Evacuation of Souchez, However, is Voluntary.

Near Rheims Germans Retire Three Kilometers.

Allies Lose Heavily in the Sector of Ypres.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. F. I.

BERLIN (via London) Sept. 26.—An official communication by the War Office says:

"The battles in the continuation of the British and French offensive have progressed, without bringing our assailants considerably nearer to their aim."

"On the coast also, British warships have attempted to interfere by their fire, especially on Zeebrugge, but without result."

"In the sector of Ypres the enemy suffered heavy losses and had no success."

"Southwest of Lille the enemy succeeded in repulsing one of our divisions of defense to its second line. Naturally, we had considerable losses, including material of all kinds enclosed between the two positions. A counter-attack is progressing favorably."

"We voluntarily evacuated the ruins of the village of Souchez. Our attacks on this front easily were repulsed with the heaviest losses for the enemy."

"In the struggles between Rheims and the Argonne, north of Perthes, one German division was obliged to evacuate its advanced position by a bombardment for seventy hours, and retire to its second position, situated from two to three kilometers behind the first. However, all attempts to break through failed."

Only Thing Lacking.

[Chicago News.] A stenographer was out of a job. He was discussing the best ways and means of rehabilitating his ebbing bank roll with a friend who also was listed among the unemployed. Said the friend:

"If I were you I'd write a letter for money."

"For how much?"

"Oh, \$3000."

"Well," repeated the shorthand man sadly, "the letter asking for the \$3000 is all ready to mail, but I'll be darned if I can think of anybody to mail it to."

FOR RURAL REVIVAL.

Programme of Chamber of Commerce Lectures on Gardens and Outdoor Activities.

C. L. Schufeldt, director of home garden work in the public schools, will give a noonday "Rural Revival" lecture at the Chamber of Commerce today.

The lecture will be illustrated by many beautiful and interesting stereoscopic views of some of the finest of the home gardens made by the school children of Los Angeles during the past season.

Several of these illustrations will be pictures of gardens for which prizes were given at the forthcoming distribution at Exposition Park, October 9. This lecture should be particularly valuable to mothers who may contemplate having their children take part in the home garden work during the coming year.

The experience of the past season's work has demonstrated the great value of these gardens as a means of reducing the cost of living for the family.

George H. Maxwell will address the students of Throop College of Technology at Pasadena at 11 o'clock today on "The Patriotism of Peace," but will lecture at the Chamber of Commerce as usual at noon on Tuesday to Friday.

The Tuesday noonday lecture will be a continuation of his lecture on "The Way to Teach Girls Trade and the Trade that Should be Taught Them."

The noonday lecture on Saturday will be given by Mr. Schufeldt, who will continue his regular course of Saturday lectures, in which he tells what to plant and how to plant in the garden that particular day, or during the coming week, and the way to cultivate. Every one who plans to have a garden should attend these lectures regularly. Mr. Schufeldt is a practical gardener, and is engaged during the week in teaching gardening to school children. These lectures on Saturday at the Chamber of Commerce are designed to give the "grown-ups" an equal chance with the children to learn how to get health, happiness and sustenance from the sunshine and soil of Southern California.

NEW TREATY WITH PANAMA.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

PANAMA, Sept. 26.—What purports to be the draft of a new treaty, which the Panamanian government desires to enter into with the United States, was made public here today. The proposed treaty is intended to supplant the 1903 Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty.

The most important of the twelve articles, which it contains, govern the transfer to the Panama government of the Panama Canal zone. Lines of the city of Panama and Colon, except those on which buildings already have been erected or are used by the railroad, together with the revocation of the previous privileges enjoyed by the railroad by virtue of the Colombian contracts, which privileges are to be replaced by others to be decided in later.

FOR SALE—A good team of mules, weight about 1000 lbs. each, \$800 for lot. 701 E. SEVENTH ST.

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Classified Liners.

THINGS ON WHEELS—All Bertha.

FOR SALE—1915 OVERLAND TOURING CAR, ALL 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 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The home of a young man and
his family. 4 bedrooms; very
large living room; 2 baths.
\$60. FURNISHED. 4-BEDROOM MODERN
new place, furnace and garage. Windows
and doors new. Call for location.
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new place, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2
fire and gas. Rent \$15 per month. Two
cars.

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BEAUTIFUL HOME IN KINGSBURG ST.
new place. Rent \$12.00. Water
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new place, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths,
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STEVENS welcome. **782 E. DUND ST.**

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FOR LEASE—\$600 ACRE. **GOOD MEAN**
WATER railroad station. **Call**
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LES ACRES ON LAKE.

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PER ACRE for one-fourth of bay crop.
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Countryside and Suburban Homes.

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WOOD LAKE. See Mr. HUTTON, box for
CHAS. MUMFORD.

THE CITY AND ENVIRONS.

EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Good Samaritans Victim.

Clarence C. Harvett, No. 122 Avenue 29, and J. J. Mohan, Altadena, were Saturday night Good Samaritans. Each found a friend, homeless, alone and in need of sympathy. Each took his friend to his home and each awoke today to find the friend had gone with all available money and jewelry. Harvett lost \$40 and Harvett lost a gold watch and a minor sum of money.

Seek H. E. Kurtz.

H. E. Kurtz, a tourist from Sealy, Tex., is being sought by his relatives that they may tell him of the death of his brother, Walter, which occurred on September 10. The brother died suddenly and Mr. Kurtz, who was already in California, had left no immediate address, although he expected to be in Los Angeles. J. K. Hillbirt of Sealy has written to the police department, asking aid in finding the brother.

For Battle Scar.

VETERANS SEEK CIVIL SERVICE.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES ASK FOR CONCESSIONS.

Petition to Board of Freeholders Followed by Communication Setting Forth Reasons for Request. G.A.R. and U.S.W.V. Interested in Disposition—Award May Act.

Request for a Memorial Day allowance and preference of war veterans in civil service, made recently by patriotic organizations of the city, has been followed by a communication to the Board of Freeholders by the G.A.R. and U.S.W.V. The statement, which will be placed before the Freeholders today, follows: "Gentlemen: This evening you are to deliberate and finally consider the request for a nominal Memorial Day allowance and preference in the civil service by citizens who have bared their breasts to the bayonets and shot and shell of the common foe. Last Thursday evening we endeavored to present the justice of such patriotic and meritorious legislation in a dignified, straightforward, manly way, and trust we have succeeded in meriting your approval. Since the matter is now in your hands we desire to succinctly state some facts which lead us to believe that the measures we advocate are patriotic and will promote the best interest of our beloved city.

"Washington, Lincoln and McKinley understood the governmental ideals of our people. They were wise as well as patriotic men who earnestly commended the soldier for his patriotic and meritorious service, and recognized the nation's indebtedness to the man who bore the brunt of battle. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, we are not paying the price, nor are we encouraging those who are.

"Representative government is dependent for its existence on the willingness of men that come into the breach in time of strife and voluntarily return to peaceful pursuits when the danger is past. Then lofty ideals, deep patriotism and cheerful self-sacrifice are necessary for the survival of our system of government. Tributes honored and fostered by the most progressive people. Encourage these dispositions and we survive, neglect them and we cannot.

"A profession that is dishonored by the people ceases to attract the healthy minded. If you dishonor or ignore the citizen soldier he will cease to exist, for a people who will not honor the soldiers of their own race soon learn to obey those of another; therefore it is impolitic to repudiate a policy that has made our greatness possible.

"Manifestly it is the duty as well as the privilege of the Board of Freeholders to recommend to the citizens the adoption and application of principles as old as the race to new conditions, for no more important question can come before the people than, whether there shall be continued a policy that was well established at the dawn of history and has been adhered to by every nation that has long survived; or whether it shall launch us on the one that has brought subjugation or extinction to every people who have attempted it.

"It is a fact recognized by sociologists that preparation for defense only, is inadequate at that. The man who remains farthest in the rear in time of war is loudest in deriding the soldier when the danger is past. Such men cost Athens her liberties and laid her at the feet of the barbarians. Remember that this is the

CELESTINS VICHY

NOTICE

Regarding SPLITS

SPLITS have now

been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR

CELESTINS

first nation since Athens where men with impunity publicly deride the soldier. "By heridity as well as by training the American man is unfitted for conscription military service. It would be utterly impossible to man our navy efficiently by any equitable method of conscription. We do not love nor are we prepared to sacrifice more in the interest of our personal liberty than were our forefathers when they roamed the great plains of Asia and Europe. Yet at the advent of the armored knight they were subjugated. Gunpowder made their redemption possible. What the mail-clad horseman wrought in medieval Europe, long range guns, high explosives and other expensive and highly efficient equipment may again bring about. Judging the future by the past the day is not far distant when the few shall again rule the many.

"When military men seek admission to the civil service they should not be penalized for efficiency displayed in the armed service. If the men who answered the nation's first bugle call are not deserving of recognition, none are. The man who serves the nation well in war will serve her well in peace; substantial gratitude and justice should be accorded for service actually rendered in defense of your person and property. Again war service should not be classed with prison service; they are the only professions that receive no consideration in examinations for any position in civil service.

"If applause for a candidate be accepted as evidence of support, then applause for the soldier is an implied promise for future recognition. The present justice of such patriotic and meritorious legislation in a dignified, straightforward, manly way, and trust we have succeeded in meriting your approval. Since the matter is now in your hands we desire to succinctly state some facts which lead us to believe that the measures we advocate are patriotic and will promote the best interest of our beloved city.

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Our famous "Blue Top" pure silk hosiery—guaranteed to give satisfactory wear. The best hosiery to be had at \$1.50 per pair.

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SET OF TEETH, \$5.00

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VACATION WORK

The lesson to be learned here is that winter work comes easy and comfortable if you are properly dressed.

Have Brauer make you a high-quality suit to your order at popular prices.

You'll want a stylish brown in an olive or bronze shade when you see our splendid selections. We are offering great values at prices all the way from \$20 to \$50. For the widest choice, call in soon.

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MISSIONS CLAN TO FOREGATHER.

Methodist Women to be Here
in Force Next Month.

Californians will be Named
for Foreign Posts.

Bishops and Workers in Far
Lands to Attend.

One of the largest women's conventions to be held in the State this year will begin in this city, October 28, when more than 400 delegates from all parts of the country will meet for the annual conference of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This convention, which will continue a week, will be marked by many unique features, one of which will be the attendance of twenty-five Methodist Episcopal bishops as guests of honor at the executive meetings.

A large number of missionaries, maintained in foreign countries by the society and who are now in the United States, will also be present during the convention. Many countries will be represented, China and India by sixteen missionaries each.

Headquarters will be established at Trinity Auditorium, where all business meetings are to be held.

Mrs. William Fraser McDowell of Evanston, Ill., national president of the society, is expected to arrive October 26, to visit in and about Los Angeles with friends before the opening of the conference. Other prominent delegates will continue to arrive during the week previous to the convention, and will be the guests of local members of the society.

The entire convention will be under the auspices of the Pacific Branch of the society. Although the Pacific branch includes all chapters in California, Nevada and Arizona, most of the officers of the branch reside in Los Angeles. Mrs. Walter H. Fisher is general chairman for the occasion and Mrs. Willis C. Sharon, vice-chairman.

BIG WORK DONE. The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is composed of eleven branches. These, each of which covers three or more States, embrace the entire country. It is the policy of the organization to finance and send missionaries to foreign fields to further the work of Christianity in those countries.

At the convention last year the Finance Committee reported that more than \$1,000,000 had been expended in this work. At that time the society was supporting 431 missionaries in various parts of the world. This number was augmented shortly after, when forty-two additional workers were sent out by the Executive Committee.

A like number, perhaps more, will go forth following the convention to be held here next month. Their applications are already on file. When these are ratified by the delegates, they will be commissioned to posts in the Far East.

The Pacific Branch will send four of these new volunteers from California. Those to go are Ellison W. Bodley of Palo Alto, Bertha Kiechler and Elizabeth Marvin of San Jose, and one of two other applicants, as yet not chosen.

While the society is in session in this city the Methodist bishops' convention in San Diego will just be finishing. Twenty-five of the bishops who will attend this convention have signified their intention of accepting the invitation to be present at the missionary society's conference.

Among these is Bishop McDowell of Evanston, Ill., husband of the society's president. The convention programme will be completed some time this week. A few details remain that must be decided definitely.

THE WORKERS. Mrs. M. V. McQuire of Pasadena, president of the Pasadena District, is chairman of the Hospitality Committee. Mrs. E. L. Parmelee of South Pasadena, the Pacific Branch treasurer, is chairman of the Finance Committee, and all the auxiliaries of the branch, which includes the States of California, Arizona and Nevada will assist in the entertainment.

Mrs. F. P. Fivry of Pomona is chairman of the children's work, and bulletins from this committee have already been circulated in all the Methodist churches asking that children's work be started in every church that has an auxiliary, before the arrival of the meeting, also asking that every junior be present at the rally, which occurs Saturday afternoon, October 30, at 2 o'clock. A reward of a life membership is offered to the church sending the largest delegation of juniors in proportion to the size of the junior department of their Sunday school.

Mrs. T. B. Stowell is chairman of the Exhibit Committee. This exhibit has grown to be a decided addition to the occasion. Crowds flock in to see the collections which the missionaries bring. These include products from the mission schools. Much of it is to be on sale, as are also the publications of the society. This necessitates holding the convention in an institutional church, where taxes are paid, although it is of another denomination.

The other chairmen of committees are: Arrangements, Mrs. E. A. Warner; Mrs. S. W. Crabill; Reception, Mrs. John Sinclair; Recreation, Mrs. C. A. De Cost; Refreshments, Mrs. George Murdock; Banquet, Mrs. George W. Bayly; Publicity, Mrs. L. F. Harrison of Pasadena; Registration, Miss Alice Johnson of Pasadena; Information, Mrs. Charles D. Hill; Decorations, Mrs. R. E. Williams; Courtesy, Mrs. J. C. Healy of Long Beach; Pulpit Supply, Mrs. R. T. Anderson; San Pedro; Programme, Mrs. M. F. Woodcock of South Pasadena; and Musical, Mrs. L. L. Spencer of South Pasadena; Payers, Mrs. E. T. Soderstrom; Young People, Mrs. J. T. Hooper; and Music, Mrs. E. Y. Murray; Pianist, Mrs. Z. Wilcoxon; Literature, Miss Carrie M. Leas and Miss J. Marston of San Francisco; Printing, Mrs. J. R. Umsted.

HIT BY AN AUTO. LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE. REDLANDS, Sept. 26.—Two of the most prominent of the merchants of the city figured in an automobile accident here today. H. Clinton Smith, who has an art store, was struck by an automobile driven by J. J. Bues, a grocer, on Orange street, near State. Mr. Smith was knocked to the ground and badly bruised about the arms and body. His injuries were not serious and he was later able to walk to his home.

To Lead Notable Convention Here.



Mrs. William Fraser McDowell,

Wife of Bishop McDowell of Evanston, Ill., and president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, whose national convention will be held here October 28 to November 4.

OFFERS MUSIC OF SLAVIC COUNTRY.

PROGRAMME OF RUSSIAN
MASTERS' WORKS IS PRESENTED
BY DR. KINGSLEY.

The sad majestic measures of Russian music touched here and there with the vivid tints of its lighter moments found expression in an interesting programme, presented by Dr. Bruce Gordon Kingsley yesterday afternoon at Trinity Auditorium.

The well-known organist plans to give a series of these concerts devoted to the works of the musical geniuses of various nations.

Tchickowsky was strongly represented by his "Nutcracker" suite and

a much-enjoyed aria from "Joan of Arc," sung with well-regulated dramatic power by Mrs. Henry Mayberry and in these numbers and the popular "Kamenoi Ostrov" of Rubinstein, a glimpse was had of the influence of warmer lands on the native composer's work.

More strictly Russia was the opening group for the organ containing the happily-conceived overture, "A Life of the Czar" of Glinka, the stirring "Cradle Song" of Ilinski, and the blithe "The Cuckoo" of Arensky.

Further subsequent concerts of Dr. Kingsley will feature compositions of German, French, English, Scandinavian and Italian musical kings.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is equally valuable for children and adults.—(Advertisement.)

Conversions Expected.

(Continued from First Page.)

The journey toward the heavenly Canaan. We want the good people to come and we even extend an invitation to the lawless element, especially those who for years past have been antagonistic to this church. There is a lawless element not a thousand miles from this church. I do not say they live in the University district, but my contention is that people who break into a church, steal electrical fixtures, cut holes in baptismal garments and rob the collection of even the mutilated coins deposited in the basket by some skinflint, as well as the good money, are not law-abiding citizens.

"Those people are on the road to hell and they may reach the penitentiary before they get to hell. They got a little money, but that part of it isn't so bad. The money was collected for the heathen, anyway. It is very evident that the work of the Orchard-avenue Baptist Church is not finished. As Moses gave an invitation to Hobab to journey with the Israelites toward Canaan, so we, too, invite all our 'Hobabs' and 'hobos' to come with us."

RESIDENCE BURNS. Fire of unknown cause early last night destroyed the residence of M. R. Mrtinick, No. 3114 Judson street. The loss, according to the fire department, is \$1200. A police investigation showed the family was away from home when the blaze was discovered by a neighbor. At a late hour last night, Mr. Mrtinick had not been located.

FALL INJURES VETERAN. Maurice McAlpin, 71 years old, a Civil War veteran, was injured last night in a fall while descending the steps of a Spring-street theater. At the Receiving Hospital it was found he had a fracture of the right wrist and lacerations about the head.

GIVES WORTHLESS CHECK. (LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

REDLANDS, Sept. 26.—The police here are looking for a man who signed his name on worthless checks as J. A. Sibley, who is wanted because he gave W. W. West of the Redlands Abstract Company, a check for \$60 in payment for a motorcycle. The check was sent to a savings bank in San Bernardino and came back marked "no funds." The police believe that it will be easy to find Sibley as they have a description of him.

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In Brauer's Fall offering of exclusive design fabrics in made-to-measure suits you will find the richest adornment for your figure to be had at popular prices. We have the new shadings—Browns in olive and bronze and Grays in subdued tones; these in Glen Urquhart Plaids and Gun Club checks. Also the new, Broad, Lively Stripes. Prices range from \$20 to \$50. Every suit GUARANTEED. Eighteen years in Los Angeles makes our guarantee an added value to your suit.

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MAIN ELEMENTS OF LEADERSHIP.

Special Sermon for Heads of
Christian Endeavor.

Assemble at Magnolia-avenue
Christian Church.

Texts of Interest Discussed in
Many City Pulpits.

The presidents of the Christian Endeavor societies of the Christian churches of Southern California were guests of honor at the Magnolia-avenue Christian Church yesterday morning. They heard an interesting and instructive sermon by Rev. R. W. Aberley, the pastor, on "Leadership."

"When the hour strikes for a great forward movement God always has leaders ready and they are heaven-prepared men," Rev. Mr. Aberley said. Abraham, Moses, John and Paul were chosen because they were trained for the work God wanted done. Any good and honest toll brings its own reward but to be a worker in brass or iron or gold or wood is infinitely less important than working with the spirits of men to develop Godlike characters.

"The success of any society depends largely upon the personality of its leaders. The leader in Christ's kingdom must have a humble spirit, he must not seek to drive with whip, but lead with cords of love and be willing to share the toll of others in unselfish service. He must seek that wisdom which is God's wisdom, not the wisdom of men, but the wisdom of God which is God's wisdom. He must be in full faith, upholding not the spirit of serpents, harmless as doves."

"The greatest study of mankind is man, and the true leader must know man. To discover the special gifts of members of the society and use them to advantage is a problem of administration, and one for which no leader is prepared unless he is a leader. Young folks want to see things happen quick, but often abiding results come slowly. Be not in a hurry to do things. In due season shall we see the fruit of our labors."

"Then there must be consecration to God's work. Prayer and communion with God, for more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. The impelling motive of all service must be not ambition, not pride, not self-interest, but sincere love for God and men. A steward must be found faithful and God expects his leaders to be leaders and give their best talents to the task."

REV. CHESTER FERRIS. PARK CONGREGATIONAL. GENERALLY IT IS HELD TO FOLLOW THE TRAIL, BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN PROVEN THE BEST.

Rev. Chester Ferris preached another of his series of sermons on "Nature's Voices of Comfort" yesterday morning at the Park Congregational Church. He spoke from the words of Jesus, "I am the way." Following is an extract:

"Man who attained the heights, the way to them. He was not easily transported to the mountain top, but he earnestly, sometimes with joy, won his way to the peak. Not only did he reveal winningly the glory of the heights in the uplands, but he is the way to it, being the guide and manner thereof."

"As one dwells in the sight of the great mountains, they continually urge him to climb them for what is at the top. Some these are who can be down in the valley and grow fat, but others who, for physical weakness, must remain below, but the true man cannot be content without attaining the far view. Nor can any man through the years without striving on toward perfection, and doing so by companionship with the great guide. To him who takes the uphill road to Old Grapenut, there are many illustrations and enforcement of the great principles of the spiritual life."

"Generally it is best to follow the trail. The path has been worn by the feet of those who have proved the way by experience. As one enters the least trodden path, one is especially appreciated. Off it is the lacerating bushes, or seducing lures, or dangerous chasms. Of course the first traveler was not guided by his own way; but we are foolish to follow our own chosen path. In our life, we can inherit no one's experience, must act on faith into the days of life. Yet how much of thinking and life we can commit to the paths of human experience, and thus our energies for inevitable necessities of originality. These feet lead us to the heights of God. Not now, but we love to choose our path. It is to its details. We can thank God for the pioneers and prophets, and ourselves for Christ, availing ourselves of all their wisdom, while yet having the freedom to live our own lives."

"There are trials by the way—heat, thirst, sore feet, thickets, desert? And the path is often faint. But the markings of a tree or a seasonal pile of stones. Every man has his faith. But there are joys in the climb. To no idler in camp can measure to press on in the exhilarating and great outlooks. The fellow-travelers are better known in the work of the day. We thank God for Him who trod out the way, and for us. Much has been said about the relinquishment of the ordinary for something far better. Grapenut is not any true mountaineer's lament at these Gladly do we leave ease or comfort or money for the great cause of service whose mountain path they follow."

"And just comes the top. How sweet the rest, wide the view; glorious the panoramic earth at even; the camp with the fellow-travelers about the nearness of God and his stars; the expectation of the dawn and another day and new worlds to see and more tasks to master!"

REV. E. S. HODGINS. FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH. "THE POSE AFTER CHRIST MAKES FOR ENDURANCE OF THE RACE." Lessons from the great war were given by Rev. E. Stanton Hodgins, minister of the First Unitarian Church, yesterday morning. His topic was "Battledress, a Year Later." "At our first service after the summer vacation one year ago I chose as

*Points of Interest Discussed in
Many City Pulpits.*

from the great war were
by Rev. E. Stanton Hodgkin,
of the First Unitarian Church,
Boston morning. His topic was
"Battlesfield a Year Later."
Among other things he said:
"In our first service after the sum-
mer vacation one year ago I chose as

How ourselves interested a multitude
 night still crowd where there is sym-
 pathy. And then maybe there is a
 blindness, blacker than the hollow
 sockets of the eyes; a deformity, more
 hideous than twisted limbs; withered
 souls, which no shriveled bodies can

declare that the love of Jesus
 Christ is wrapped up in that kiss.
 Righteousness and peace met in Jesus
 Christ. There they were reconciled.
 A kiss, God's kiss, found its highest
 expression in the cross, and from
 that day to this death has been
 robbed of its sting by the kiss of love.
 It has made it easy to die. Jesus
 Christ wants His followers to have
 the deepest and profoundest love for
 Him. He has symbolized it in the

elves to Him and walk henceforth in His way?"

DR. TILROE.

BOYLE HEIGHTS M. E. CHURCH

LOAFING HABITS MORE DANGEROUS

TO SUCCESS THAN GRAFT, DRUNK-

ENESS OR LUST.

For his sermon in Boyle Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday morning, Dr. W. E. Tilroe chose

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BEGGING THE QUESTION.
 The Los Angeles Express insists that the shipping bill will not prove injurious to our commerce because the company which purchased the ships which the Pacific Mail Company was compelled to sell will run them from San Francisco to New York through the Panama Canal.

Suppose they do. Will that give back to American ships the trade with the Orient which, by the language clause in the shipping bill, has been turned over to the Japanese line?

DESCRIBING THE FLAG.
 In methods of insulting as well as robbing Americans our Mexican "brethren in Christ" are exhibiting some ingenuity. Their latest device is to utilize the American flag at the bootblack stands. The shoe-polishing artists in the City of Mexico have secured a vast number of small American flags and when an American has his shoes blacked, either at the shoe-shining parlors or by some ragged street operator, they ostentatiously draw from their pockets a seemingly innocent cloth and vigorously polish the shoes. When this act is accomplished they spread open the cloth and expose to the American the soiled American flag, then they spit upon it, trample on it and kick it into the gutter. Should the American resent this indignity half a dozen Mexican patriots pounce upon him, rob him, and either kill him outright or cut him up. How long, O Lord, how long?

STALWART SMOOT.
 Senator Reed Smoot of Utah has more brains and more patriotism in his toe nails than are contained in the entire corporality of the Johnson-Earl-Young plunderbund. Because he suggested that if San Francisco voted for the anti-party law it would not be the best place in which to hold a National Republican Convention, the Los Angeles Express directs its editorial pugnacity at him, calls him "foolish" and "impertinent" and "apostle."

Senator Smoot is a Mormon, but has never been a polygamist or a "sinner" of that practice, nor abandoned in Utah. Owing to his efforts Utah was one of the two States in the Union that cast its electoral vote for Taft. He has always been a good friend of California and has voted for measures that benefited her, and against measures that were not in her interest. But because he has an opinion against the views of the anti-party plunderbund, its leading journalistic organ takes the responsibility of blackguarding him. He is too broad a man to allow the stinging of this gnat to influence him.

HIRAM'S SUPPORT OF JOHNSON.
 In his speech at Oakland last Friday night Gov. Johnson, confessed that he supported the combination Reptemore-Kill-party law, and had selected Oakland as the place in which to open the campaign for it because all the newspapers in that neighborhood were too wise and too patriotic to favor it.

He said that the opposition to it, or, to speak more accurately, the opposition to him, for he was "it," carried on their conduct against it "by misrepresentation, distortion, abuse, vilification and denunciation." He virtually claimed that the declaration of government is undivided allegiance to Hiram W. Johnson. If a public official must divide his allegiance between his duty to Hiram and his love of the political party with which he has been identified, he will fall of his duty to Hiram. Every patriotic citizen should kneel at the gubernatorial pedicure and say:

"Now by my hopes of heaven I'll be all, all, or nothing unto thee."
 The Governor eulogized the anti-party party because it made a man stand before his people in his own character, while partisanship enabled him to masquerade behind his ancestors. But Hiram couldn't do much masquerading either before or behind his paternal ancestor, for old Grove L.'s foot worked both ways and kicked his undesirable humping of a son wherever he was. The Governor remembered how he was elected in 1910 by his fervid appeals to the Grand Old Party. He recalled the fact that his treachery to that party, his looting of the public treasury in every possible direction, and the necessity of building up a political skidcade that would pass its time in adoring the man who would give its members jobs as commissioners and secretaries and attorneys, caused him to organize a Progressive party. He was compelled to recognize the fact that the big Bull Moose after poking fun at Hiram by nominating him for President in 1912 had gone to the woods of Northwestern Canada to shoot his own namesakes, and that the Progressive party had gone to the "demolition bow-wow."

What was there left for Hiram to do? The Republicans had no use for him; the Democrats were sheep, but they had sense enough not to choose him for a leader; the Socialists were not willing to attend a banquet where they would not eat, but would be eaten, and the Prohibitionists had no use for a drinking man.

Hiram then was urged to seek the consolations of religion. He was the recipient of a Bible, which contained the following marked passages:

"My life is wind."—Job vii:7.
 "I will not refrain my mouth."—Job vii:11.
 "Speaketh with his feet."—Proverbs vi:12.
 "He deviseth mischief continually, his sorrows come suddenly, suddenly shall he be broken without remedy."—Proverbs vi:12-15.

SEPTEMBER PASSAGE.
 After the fall equinox in the northern hemisphere comes the change of seasons when summer bids good-by to this half of the globe and prepares to fit southward across the equator. As the New England poet sees approach "the melancholy days . . . the saddest of the year," the gay Argentine and Chilean think of moth-balling the overcoat and studying the early spring fashions.

The sailor thanks providence if he has escaped the equinoctial gale, the soldier in Europe, not without misgivings, wonders as to the whereabouts of his winter quarters. In Illinois and Iowa the farmer figures the size of his corn crib; in Central New York they speculate on the apple market, and all through the Eastern States, before the storms of winter start in earnest, folks look forward to a brief but brilliant Indian summer. Autumn tints paint the hills of New Hampshire in gorgeous colors that all too soon will be wiped out by the white hand of winter.

The harvest moon is waning and to a hundred million American citizens the fact is brought home that another winter is driving down from the ice fields of the darkening north pole, from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains.

But not to cross the Sierra Nevadas. Thus far and no farther, says that mighty barrier. Nature has fashioned a few thousand square miles in the sensuous Southwest immune from the winter that makes the passing of September a subject for regret in the rest of the northern hemisphere.

The season changes and we notice the shortening of the days. In wooded canyons the leaves are falling from acacias and birches; in fertile valleys the alfalfa fields look for a vacation after their long season of activity; the streams are preparing for their winter rush and mountain peaks sniff the snowflakes from afar.

But in the citrus groves green oranges are swelling for the harvest to be gathered many months ahead, in Los Angeles gardens the rose bushes anticipate a second June at Christmas, the dry brown soil is waiting not for snow and winter, but for moisture and spring—and the tourist hotels prepare for a westward rush of visitors that shall rival in volume the rush of the seaward waters from a hundred canyon streams.

Spurts of storm behind the ranges, scattering showers along the foothills, soft Scotch mists enfolding the valleys have in the last few days thrown out to us the hint that the season changes, too, in Southern California. So we turn our thought to tourist travel, to floral festivals, to roses in December, to alternating rain and sunshine, to oranges turning to gold, first on the trees and afterward in the pockets of the grovers.

This early touch of what for convenience we call our California winter seldom comes while the September ship is still untorn from the office calendar. October will surely bring warm, fragrant days when the smell of pine and sagebrush can almost be sensed in the streets of Los Angeles, carried on kiln-dried winds from the north and east across wastes of mountain and desert. Summer here refuses to be entirely eradicated from any month in the year.

DEBT TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE.
 Most of the countries of South and Central America, including ungrateful Mexico, owe their existence as nations today to the United States of America. But for the Monroe doctrine many, if not all of them from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, would have been, even as Africa and a large part of Asia now are, colonies or dependencies of some European power.

The Monroe doctrine has been tersely, yet completely, described as "the reservation of American territorial integrity against old world acquisitions, whether they take the form of voluntary transfer by one old world power to another, or by a new world power to an old world power, or whether they take the form of colonization or of acquisition by force of arms."

The Monroe doctrine might have been called the Madison doctrine, for it was President Madison who on January 3, 1823, addressed the United States Congress in regard to a threat of Great Britain to acquire from Spain a portion of Florida. In this message he said:

"I recommend to the consideration of Congress the seasonableness of a declaration that the United States could not see, without serious inquietude, any part of a neighboring territory, in which they have in different respects so deep and so just a concern, pass from the hands of Spain into those of any other foreign power."
 On December 2, 1823, President Monroe met the menace of the Holy Alliance to aid Spain to recover her lost South American possessions by a message to Congress in which the doctrine announced in 1823 by President Madison was elaborated and stated as follows:

"The American continents by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. . . . We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between these powers and the United States to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

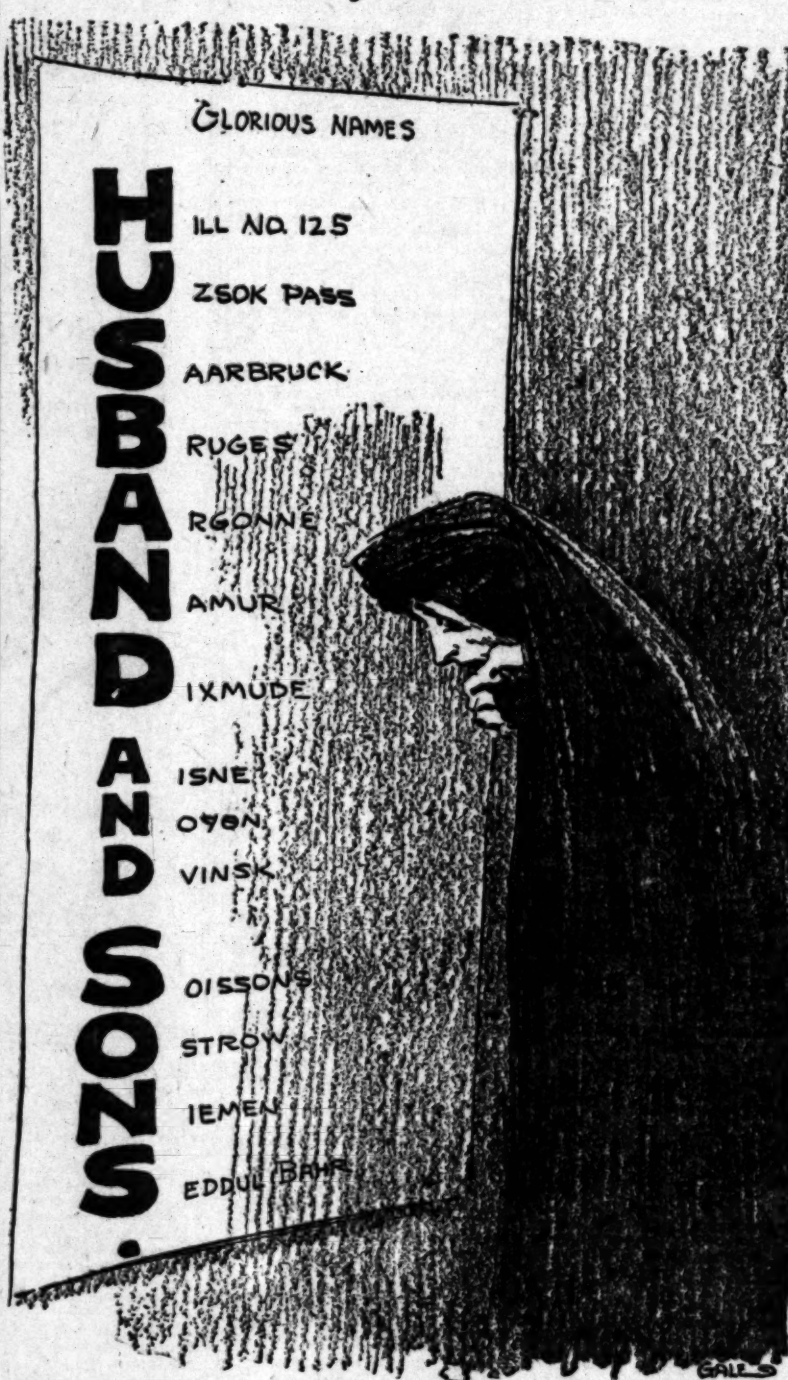
England refused to join the Holy Alliance and acquiesced in the Monroe doctrine. The first attempt of any European power to disregard that doctrine was made in 1825 when France endeavored to secure from Spain the cession of Cuba and Porto Rico. Henry Clay, by direction of President Monroe, sent to the American Minister at Paris a dispatch in which he said:

"We could not consent to the occupation of these islands by any other European power than Spain under any circumstances whatever."
 On April 23, 1825, less than three months after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which California was acquired by us from Mexico, the Indians of Yucatan, who had rebelled against the government of the whites, implored aid and annexation at the hands of the United States, assigning as a reason for their request that there was danger that their country might be seized by Spain or Great Britain.

President Polk thereupon in a message to Congress said:

"Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure with a view to the acquisition of the dominion and sovereignty over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this dominion and sovereignty either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power."

How They Look to Her.



tan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this dominion and sovereignty either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power."

For more than two-thirds of a century it has been an accepted doctrine by Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Denmark that they can alienate their American possessions only by ceding them to the United States or by recognizing their independence.

In an address at Washington before the Conference of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes it was said by Prof. Hull concerning the obligations of American nations under the Monroe doctrine: "The new world powers are equally debarred from alienating to old world governments their territorial possessions in America, and this applies to 'powers' which are no real powers in the international or political sense." For example, in 1848 the Mosquito Indians on the north coast of Nicaragua appealed for aid to Great Britain, whose government not only forced Nicaragua to recognize the independence of the Indian tribes, but sent its fleets and troops to seize and fortify the port of San Juan del Norte (Greytown). This was regarded as a menace to the transisthmian railway or canal, as well as an infringement upon the Monroe doctrine, and in response to the protest of the United States the Clayton-Bulwer treaty embodied the renunciation on the part of both Great Britain and the United States of any acquisition of Central American territory. This might possibly have been an objection to our acquisition or leasing of the Panama Canal ten-mile strip, were it not for the fact that Panama was geographically and politically South American and not Central American territory.

In 1842 President Tyler warned England and France away from the Hawaiian Islands.

In 1861 Pedro Santana, then dictator of the Dominican Republic, invited Spain to resume its former sovereignty there. Spain responded by sending a small body of troops. The islanders appealed to the United States for protection. We were too much occupied with our Civil War to do more than send a remonstrance to Spain, and political troubles in Madrid prevented Spain from taking effective control of the island. After Appomattox Spain withdrew her troops and the Santo Domingo people declared: "We have planted the white cross of the republic on the principle enunciated by the great mother of free nations, that America belongs to the Americans."

The greatest and most important enforcement of the Monroe doctrine was during our Civil War when Mr. Seward caused Napoleon to withdraw Marshal Bazaine and the French troops from Mexico, and we assisted Juarez surreptitiously with arms from the United States sent across the Rio Grande by night. Juarez conquered Maximilian, and the "empire" of Mexico—which otherwise might have become an Austrian-French dependency—remained a republic, although Mexico is at present a mere collection of rival bandits and very much inclined to hate the "gringos" who helped her in her hour of need.

President Cleveland did not overlook the Monroe doctrine when he demanded that Great Britain should not, with a theodolite of her own making, "survey" a part of Venezuela into her domain, but should arbitrate her boundary dispute with Venezuela, and that the United States should act as the arbitrator of the dispute and enforce its decision if need be by war.

At present we are Monroe doctrining in one way and another by benevolent au-

pervision of the governments of Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo and are trying—without much success thus far—to stop miscellaneous throat-cutting in Mexico.

One great result has been achieved by the aid of the Monroe doctrine. There is not a throne nor a crown, nor a prince, nor a peer of the realm anywhere in this hemisphere from the Arctic to the Antarctic Sea.

RIPLING RHYMES.

AUTUMN REFLECTIONS.

The farmer hauls his wheat to town and puts the plunder in the bank; the g— is turning bare and brown, the sunflowers shrivel, rank by rank. By day there is a golden haze, by night the heaven glows with stars; and agents chase me all my days, in the international or political sense. The maple leaves begin to fall, they've 'ad their little passing day, and on the crumbling garden wall the vines are showing dun and gray. I am inspired to effort now, I feel that I could write a poem, but aut. men obstruct the view, they form a ring around my home. The birds are chirping in the trees, as though great projects were in hand—they'll shortly leave such scenes as these, and fly to some far southern land. But auto salesmen are a bar, they hang around the whole day long, each boosting his unrivaled car, and keep my mind from art and song. The wind to northern quarters shifts, and walls at night with demon mirth, and soon the snow, in mighty drifts, will lie upon the frozen earth. Then to my window they will come, the auto agents, undismayed, with frosted ears and fingers numb, and bane me till they get my trade. WALT MASON.

STREAKS OF WIT.

Speed the Gospel.
 [Puck:] The Rector: What would be your idea of the best way to spread the Gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth?
 Fair and Frivolous Parishioner: How would it do to put a Bible in every Ford car, doctor?

The Remarkable in Love.
 [Pearson's Weekly:] "Do you think there is anything remarkable in love at first sight?" asked the romantic youth.
 "Not at all," answered the cynic. "It's when people have been looking at each other for four or five years that it becomes remarkable."

The Jitneys Doing It.
 [Kansas City Star:] "The street cars haven't been as crowded lately as usual."
 "That so?"
 "Oh, yes! Why, coming downtown this morning I had only one person on each foot!"

That's the Question.
 [Judge:] The Fond Mother: Nice girls never put themselves forward before the men.
 The Wise Daughter: Then how do the men find out that they're nice?

Hardly Diplomatic.
 [Washington Star:] "So Willie Binks blacked your eye?" said the small boy's father.
 "Yes."
 "And hasn't he apologized?"
 "No. He won't even refer to it as an unfortunate accident."

The Vice-President's Power.
 [Kansas City Journal:] Those who put no faith in the power of prayer seem to be up against it hard. Vice-President Marshall announced recently that he was praying for President Wilson, and just see what a diplomatic triumph the President has scored.

National Editorial Service.
LESSONS FOR OUR NAVY.
 (CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES)
 BY CHARLES P. STEINMETZ.
 Consulting Engineer, General Electric Company.

THE purpose of the navy is to defend the country's coasts, to protect its commerce on the ocean, to drive the enemy's commerce from the seas, and to attack its coasts. While England has by far the largest navy, so large indeed as to make it hopeless for any other country to match it, it has in this war failed in all its duties, except in driving the enemy's commerce from the seas. It has not protected England's coasts, for German battle cruisers, submarines and aircraft have again and again raided England. It is not able to protect England's commerce; every day brings its list of destroyed ships. No attacks have been made on the German coast; no material results come from attacks on the Belgian coast; the attempt at forcing the Dardanelles has been a disastrous failure, and the task has been turned over to the landing army.

This is an important lesson to our country, because the failure is not due to inefficiency of material or personnel, but is the result of the development of aircraft and submarines. The former laid the country open to hostile raids, the latter forced the battle-ships to hide in inland harbors and put the merchant marine at the enemy's mercy.

Aircraft, especially the big German dirigibles, have apparently not yet done as much as expected, though at present we have no means to get the facts. So far the conclusion seems warranted that it is very difficult and almost impossible for aeroplanes or guns to attack and destroy the big dirigibles, but there seems to be some defect which has not yet been overcome and limits their effectiveness. It may be suspected that this is the inflammability of the gas filling the balloons, which results in dangers of operation not yet eliminated.

The submarine has proved its effectiveness beyond expectations, and shown itself the most destructive of all the new weapons. Its limitations thus far are low speed and moderate cruising radius. It is a very slow low speed the submarine can hunt only slower ships. However, the first steamships were slower still than the present submarines, and considering that the submarine torpedoes faster than any ship, the problem of submarine speed is not insoluble.

It is interesting in so far as it is essentially an electrical problem. On the water the submarine is propelled by an internal combustion engine. When submerged the electric motor drives it, receiving its power from a storage battery, which is charged by the combustion engine when the submarine is above water. While submerged the speed is slower than when cruising above water. It is, however, when submerged that the submarine attacks, and requires the highest speed. The electric motor can be overloaded, but the limitation is the storage battery. A storage battery capable of driving the boat for eight hours at twelve miles per hour would have energy enough to drive it for one hour at twice that speed, and this would meet practically all conditions of attack. But the present storage battery cannot give off its power rapidly enough to do this, and so the problem is to increase the discharge rate of the battery so that by a rapid discharge of the battery the speed of the submarine can, for the short time of attack, be increased. The double or more rapid discharge of the battery is the meaning of Edison's interest in the submarine problem.

The cruising radius of the submarine depends on its size and the efficiency of its combustion engine, and is steadily increasing. Before long we may see submarines supply ships following submarines to re-supply them, and we may still see submarine cargo boats maintaining transatlantic communication independent of hostile navies.

To conclude then with the question: Is the battleship antiquated? During the present war the foremost records of battleships have been their funeral notice by torpedo or mine; but still, in view of their previous history, it would be rash to say that the battleship is superseded, at least not until submarines have reached speeds superior to those of battleships. It is true, however, that the foremost offensive and defensive weapons in the present war have been the submarines and the air fleets, and that it is these on which our national defense should concentrate energy—to develop efficient airships and efficient high-speed submarines with large cruising radius, and to experiment with submarine supply boats.

An Occasional Flyer in Business.
 [Ed Howe's Monthly:] Although I am out of business, I occasionally take a flyer to enjoy the satisfaction a man feels from a visit to his old home.

We have a number of chickens running about the yard; a dozen were purchased for the pan, and we writing their socks as occasion requires. Lately I noticed Lady Preston, our black cook, admiring a certain rooster. So I went into the kitchen, where she was ironing, and traded her the rooster for two pullets.

I used all the arts of the agent; I said the rooster had the makings of a thoroughbred, and that he would improve her chicken yard; that he was big, that a thoroughbred ate less than a mongrel, and all that. Lady Preston squirmed some, as all victims do, but I completed the trade, and robbed her of a chicken.

I will make it up to her in some way or other, but I enjoyed the deal as much as an old warrior delights in putting on his blue clothes on Decoration Day.

Family All Employed.
 [Chicago Record-Herald:] "Is your mother at home, Bub?"
 "No, sir. Mother is at the police station."

"What is she doing there?"
 "Furnishing ball for our chauffeur, who was arrested while taking her to town in our automobile this morning."
 "Is your father here?"
 "No, sir. Father is in court."

"I see. He is helping your mother to get the chauffeur set free, is he?"
 "No, father has been indicted for destroying books that the government wanted in a trust-busting case."

"Are you the only child your parents have?"
 "No, sir. I have a sister."

"Is she at home?"
 "She's out at one of the country clubs entertaining a French count."
 "Well it is evident that your family belongs to our most aristocratic circle."

A Fair Start.
 [Tit Bits:] "Why do you object to my marrying your daughter?"
 "Because you can't support her in the style to which she has been accustomed all her life."

"How do you know I can't? I can start her on bread and milk, same as you did!"

Pen Points: By the Staff

Milk is recommended for the baby. Do you hear that, Kitty?

Perhaps if Europe did not have the war she would be pestered with the influenza abomination.

The chilly weather is coming on in Southern California, and it will soon be too chilly to wear furs.

Here is the old wheeze—a man had his corn field. This time in Oklahoma last year it was in Kansas.

Why is it that no man ever thinks worth while to masquerade as a woman? Yet the converse is often true.

A religious fervor is said to be sweeping Europe, but so far the kings have shown the undertow. They always do.

The Bulgarian navy consists of one boat and two tugs. What a lot of damage it makes on what side the country wins.

The question before the house is, would Will Shakespeare have done as well living if he had lived in the days of the movies?

The officials of the alleged knock-out complaint of the snapshot methods of government. They are in favor of a exposure.

Domestic relations are likely to be badly jarred with the beginning of the house-cleaning season. Have you begun how to beat the rugs?

Now we know what becomes of all the stage money—it goes to pay the movie picture players the salaries alleged by the ubiquitous press agent.

George W. Perkins speaks of "Lead, Kindly Light," and it ought to be in well with "the encircling gloom" of Bull Moose headquarters.

"God is still with us," says the King, and the allies are declaring "the Lord is on our side." What a waiting list must be for the Ananias Club!

A Cleveland dispatch says Russia ordered 3,000,000 rifles from this country. Which means that as usual Russia failed to do her shopping early.

A Californian, patient in a nearby sanatorium, eloped with a nurse. He is to be crazy—but we haven't seen a word of the nurse. He may not be.

The Russian bear, unlike other bears, will not go into winter quarters but sleep comfortably. But it is a plenty of time to suck its paw.

The horses and autos of the late Mrs. Vanderbilt are to be sold at public sale. Not that the widow needs the money, but to get rid of a lot of second-hand stuff.

It would seem that a nation with crops and expensive automobiles ought to manage to be happy the most of the time. But we are mentioning no names.

In France no traveler under a new regulation can leave the country with less than \$10 in coin. No such arrangement necessary at the San Francisco airport.

The new battleship California is propelled exclusively by electricity. The name she bears would seem to indicate that she would be up to date in every respect.

The public health service of the United States hopes to stamp out typhoid fever by 1920. That would be a greater feat than any achieved by the allies or the Germans.

John Sharp Williams estimates that costs \$6 every time a Senator makes a painful Senate bathos. But it is done sometimes, John, no matter how costly may be.

Of course, if there is no other way to compel the Mexicans to be decent, we resort Bryan might be sent down to deliver a course of lectures. The hold 'em for a while.

The time is coming when collecting the unique will be offering as a real Bull Moose for a special passenger pigeon. And at that counts that was \$6000.

Washington and Lincoln were of their way, but they never became a champion baseball team, nor did pictures in the papers as often as the champions will this fall.

Gen. Nelson Miles will be parading at the coming Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Washington. The out John L. Sullivan. No parade enough to accommodate both of the riors.

Let us remember that the American flag, which at this time has all other flags off the board, is the McKinley and Bryan dollar of 1896. What a country this country escaped by burying the paramour issue.

If so many of the ladies were in addition that a fresh paint sign would be to very appropriate, perhaps we would not hear so much talk of submarines patting of cheeks for the old-fashioned ing. Ain't it the truth?

The Treasury Department put gold in the reserve banks at Atlanta, Atlanta and Dallas for the relief of cotton growers. But if for the raising cotton, why not for the who are raising oranges, lemons, etc.?

The death of one of the delegates to a delegate to the convention of the United States in 1860 leaves but one of that history-making class, both natives of the same State—ex-Gov. Stewart and E. B. Stewart—viewpoint of history as if an omnipotent hand guided gates in their final selection.

XXXIVTH YEAR.

Theatre—Amusement

THE ONLY HIGH CLASS

Every Night at 8, 10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100

Except Saturday

Griffin

BEGINNING MA

LAST

MRS. LESLIE

IN A TARIOT

"ZAZ"

AND A GREAT

RALPH DUNBAR'S

SALON SINGERS

IN MOMENTS

MUSICAL

SHIRLI RIVES AND

Another

HARRY AND

Travelling

WILLIE SOLAR

Late Star of the London Hippodrome

CHARLES E. EVANS

Of Evans and Hony "Foster March" and "A FORGOTTEN C"

Orchestra Concerts 3 and 5 p.m.

PANTAGES

Vaudeville—

HARRY B. CLEVELAND,

And the Sal

Byron

The Lar

SULLIVAN

Singing Comedian

Lalla

The Van

Carney, Ash

1 Grand

New

Today "Neal of th

The Times

LOS ANGELES

XIVTH YEAR.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1915.—4 PAGES.

PART III

Theater—Amusements—Entertainments
THE ONLY HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE CIRCUIT
Every Night at 8, 10-15-16-17-18; boxes \$1. Mat. at 2 DAILY, 10-15-16-17; boxes 75c.
Except Saturday and Holiday Matinees.

Orpheum

BEGINNING MATINEE TODAY
LAST WEEK
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
IN A TAILORED VERSION OF
"ZAZA"
AND A GREAT NEW SHOW

RALPH DUNBAR'S
SALON SINGERS
IN MOMENTS
MUSICAL
SHIRLI RIVES AND BEN HARRISON
Another "Bunch Act"
HARRY AND EVA PUCK
"Sunshine and Showers"

WILLIE SOLAR
MISS EVA SHIRLEY
Youngest Prima Donna in Vaudeville.
CHARLES E. EVANS
HELENA PHILLIPS
A "FORGOTTEN COMBINATION"

ANTAGONES
Vaudeville—
Night 7:10 and 9:00
10c-20c-30c
HARRY B. CLEVELAND, BLANCHE TRELEASE
And the Salt Lake Beauty Bunch with
Byron C. Whitney in
The Land of Tomorrow

THE BIG ACT
Karl Emmy's Pets
Greatest of Dog Acts

SULLIVAN & MASON
Singing Comedians—"Breaking the Bank"
Lalla Selbini
The Venus on Wheels
Carney, Ashley & Small
A Grand Piano and a Viola

Innes and Ryan
Apocryphal of Smartness

"Neal of the Navy" Fifth Series
SEE IT FIRST AT PANTAGES EVERY WEEK
PANTAGES
BROADWAY THEATER—833 S. Bdwy.

HAROLD LOCKWOOD
and MAY ALLISON in
"The House of a Thousand Scandals"
Sensational, Artistic, Beautiful
THIS WEEK ONLY
Shows at 12:00, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:00, 7:30, 9.

MAJESTIC MOTION PICTURES—Bdwy. at 9th. Prices 10c, 15c, 20c. Daily Matinee 10c.
First Week of New Policy of Twice-a-Week Change of Programmes
EMILY STEVENS
Super Emotional Actress in
"THE SOUL OF A WOMAN"
FRANK EHRHARDT and All-Star Cast in the
Photodrama "Big Business" Sensation
"THE MONEY MASTER"
PATER NEWS SERVICE—MAJESTIC STYMPSON ORCHESTRA—SOLOISTS.

MASON OPERA HOUSE—Week Starting Matinee Today, Sept. 27.
DAILY, 1:30 to 3:30; Night, 7 to 9:30.
"BATTLE OF PRZEMYSL"
Grand Motion Picture of the Great Austro-Hungarian and German Drive Through
Galicia and Final Recapture of the Przemysl Fortress.
5000 FEET OF THRILLS
Starring on the Piping Line by Special Arrangement with the General Army
Staffs. With Graphic Descriptive Lectures.
NEXT WEEK—RUTH ST. DENIS. GREAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

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SALT LAKE CAPTURES SIX GAMES OUT OF SEVEN.

Very Sad.
**BEES MAKE A
CLEAN SWEEP.**

Beat the Tigers Severely in
Both Games.

Fourteen Doubles Feature the
Morning Combat.

Blankenship Takes Six Out of
Seven Games.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.
An order has been sent out by the Horticultural Commission to fumigate the lemon orchards in certain sections. Why, it may be asked, does the Horticultural Commission overlook the ball park?

Which said interrogation is merely by way of preparing the gentle and refined reader for the worst.
There was no rift in our own Balkan war clouds yesterday, and no ray of hope filtered through to brighten the lives of a suffering people.

Salt Lake whaled the very pudding out of the fighting Tigers both morning and evening. Or rather, all the pudding was whaled out of them in the morning, and this left them so weak that they were easy prey for the Bees in the afternoon. Considering the high cost of tapoca, this is, indeed, a calamity.

The official results of the two fatalities:
Morning massacre—Salt Lake, 14; Vernon, 3.
Afternoon accident—Salt Lake, 5; Vernon, 0.
ALIBIS GONE.
This is a case in which the figures must speak for themselves. We ran out of alibis more than a month ago, and have since been skidding along on a naked-truth basis. When the league infant comes along and whips your beloved ball team out of seven on its own front lawn, it is your cue to keep the peace. In the midst of the slaughter, a Vernon guy galloped up to remind us of being happened to the Angels in Oakland. Why cast your eyes over the landscape for trouble, where there is so much of it right here at home?

The morning combat was a thing of horror and two-base hit. The club made a combined total of fourteen two-baggers, whereas there were only two homers, which is moderate. The Bees strung three or four homers for eighteen hits, eight of which were of the two-base species. After having the game completely won, they broke out all over again in the ninth, gumming up the inning with eight runs.
Jack Gilligan, who was simply paid to pitch the morning game, went beyond the requirements of his contract and cracked out three doubles, the same driving in six runs.
The unhappy afternoon found Lefty Williams, the clear-box edition of a Broodingnas, pitching a powerful shut-out, while enough errors were intermingled with the hits off Decaniers to produce a run and then. This was the second victory of the week for the chunky little cuss.

Salt Lake really won the game in the first inning, but didn't know it. At that time, they did not know what the subsequent innings might bring forth.
THE START.
Shinn started the show by beating out a hit to Rader. Orr bunted to Decaniers. Dec started to throw to second. He is coded that he went to be done without a make-up, and then heaved to first all too late. Brief lambasted the pill into a double play, Purcell to Berger to Rader. Joe and Billy were double-playing to beat the band, pulling off no less than four of these treacherous killings. The things that appeared to have been passed, but hadn't. Wilhoit dropped a tough line fly from Ryan, Shinn scoring and Ryan taking second. Geddon snuffed to left, Buddy busting across the plate. Joe took second on the plate peg and scored when Zacher shot a single to the same spot. Rader tossed out Hallinan.

FLARE UP.
Things then remained dormant until the sixth, when Geddon doubled and advanced to third on a juggle by Bayless. Zacher walked. Geddon scored on Hallinan's deep fly to Kane. Hannah popped to Purcell, who touched Zacher out on the line, Elmer having beaten it down to second in the full belief that the pill had been knocked into the bleachers or some other remote spot.
Williams, not content with merely pitching, rubbed it in with a double over Kane in the seventh. He went to third when Johnny's first attempt to pick up the pill was not a success and scored on an infield out. Decaniers stepped aside to let Mitze bat for him in the seventh.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

JACK BARRY
OUT OF GAME.

BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.
BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Jack Barry, captain of the Boston Red Sox, may not be able to play again during the American League season, but probably will be in condition for the world's series games, it was learned today. Barry has been at his home in Worcester since last Tuesday, suffering from a carbuncle.



Tom Higgins,
One of the first men to introduce
Rugby in California, who says the
best thing to do is to forget Rugby.

**COUNTS ELECTED
BASEBALL CAPTAIN**

**VOTING TAKES SIX MONTHS TO
PICK LEADER WHO FAILED
TO MAKE LETTER.**

Carroll Counts has been elected baseball captain of the U.S.C. varsity after voting that included all of last spring and summer and the first month of the fall. It was a dead-lock between Hirsch and Counts. Counts has the honor of being elected captain when he really did not make the team. All of last season he only pitched seventeen innings and did not make his letter. His whole claim to fame depends on one game that he pitched against California. It is not often that a pitcher is chosen captain, especially one whose showing was anything but remarkable.

Hirsch, on the other hand, is a third baseman. He was the star of the season for the Trojans, his fielding at third base being of the sensational order. It was Hirsch who saved the Occidental game for U.S.C. and made the tie for the championship possible.

**FOOTBALL STAR
KILLED BY AUTO.**

**TIRE BLOWS OUT, OVERTURNS
MACHINE AND KILLS HIM
BENEATH.**

[BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.]
SPOKANE (Wash.), Sept. 26.—Gonzaga University's football hopes received a severe blow when J. Louis Barrett, star end, was killed early today in an automobile accident on the Palouse highway. In addition to being one of the mainstays of the football team, Barrett was captain of the university's baseball team. With three companions, Barrett was returning from a trip to the country when a tire on their machine blew out and the car overturned, pinning Barrett beneath. His companions received injuries, but none were seriously hurt.

**HEAVER NOYES
JOINS DUCKS.**

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
PORTLAND (Or.) Sept. 26.—Win Noyes, a pitcher from Spokane, has joined the Ducks. Noyes was with the Portland team for three years ago and then sent him to Spokane, in the Northwestern League. He pitched great ball there in 1912, winning twenty-six and losing eight. Bill James of Seattle, now of Boston, topped him by one game and led the league.
Noyes was taken by the Bostonians that fall, with James, and stuck one year in the majors. He was returned to Spokane in 1914 and won fourteen and lost nine. This year he has repeated his successful box work, though overworked on the closing stretch. Noyes will pitch at least one game against Oakland this week.

**BATTING OUT OF
ORDER WINS GAME.**

The St. Louis Cardinals won one game of their series in St. Louis last week with the Chicago Cubs by batting out of order. Betzel went to bat in place of Snyder and tripled with a runner on, and then Snyder came up and singled, scoring Betzel. Nobody noticed the mistake until the players came up for their next round at bat. Had it been noticed that Betzel was batting out of turn he would have been called out after hitting his triple and that would have retired the side without a run. As it was, the Cardinals won, 3 to 1, in twelve innings.

AMERICANS SHOULD DROP RUGBY; THEY CAN'T PLAY IT ANYWAY, SAYS EXPERT.

BY THOMAS F. HIGGINS.
THERE has been a great deal of discussion of late in California as to the relative merits of Rugby and American football, and also as to whether one or the other will eventually come out on top as the standard of football in California.

To my mind the inherent principles of the two games are so widely different that a comparison is not fair to either, no more than we could say that good sugar is better than good salt. Each is good in its own particular way and therein lies the crux of the situation.

Rugby is a distinctively English game, born of English institutions and fostered by them. It is a game that is almost exclusively confined to the upper and middle classes.

Rugby has undergone so many radical changes since the days of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" that it would be impossible to recognize it as it is played today as an evolution of the old game founded at the celebrated English school from which it takes its name. Perhaps, the shape of the ball would be the only tangible evidence of its identity.

It would take the American boy a long time to master Rugby in such a way as to be able to make a decent showing against his English cousin who starts to play Rugby with his first pair of pants, and I venture to state that a good British junior team under 18 years of age would make some of our American university Rugby teams look very small in a game.

The spectacle once seen on our Pacific Coast of a team of middle-aged men, some fathers of large families, smoking their pipes on the field of play, competing against the stellar team of California composed of young college men splendidly trained, and in perfect physical condition, was certainly a great blow to the aspirations of the college men, who thought they could play untrained veterans and enjoying the best that life could give to them in the shape of a jolly good trip over the world.

No, Rugby is not a game for American boys, and from a purely patriotic point of view, I say that Americans should not play Rugby and throw their own national game in the dust. I would like to see the expression on the face of an Englishman if we went over to "Lunnon," and suggested that he should drop cricket and play baseball. Why should we then consign our national football game to the sand lots and try to play an imported game? It is un-American and unpatriotic.

I was one of the first to introduce Rugby on this Coast. I played on the Castaways against both Stanford and California and against all the high schools, but I cannot recall a game that could from a scientific Rugby point of view equal in play a junior old country Rugby game.

California is right—an American game is the only game for an American boy.

MOUNTAIN LION WORTH HUNTING.

**COUNTY TO ADD BOUNTY TO
THAT GIVEN BY
STATE.**

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]
MONROVIA, Sept. 26.—Supervisor J. J. Hamilton, in an interview here, has promised to urge the Board of Supervisors to place a county bounty of \$30 a head on mountain lions. Mr. Hamilton said he believes the board will co-operate with local sportsmen in exterminating predatory animals from our game preserves, and deeded he is almost certain a county bonus for killing the big cats can be arranged for. The state already offers \$20, but this amount is scarcely enough to tempt hunters to go after lions, especially as well-trained dogs are necessary.
Petitions will be circulated here, asking the Supervisors to make the required addition to the state bounty. During the past few weeks the remains of five deer, all killed by lions, have been found in the hills north of here.

BALL LEAGUE IN IMPERIAL.

**SEELEY, SILSBEE, FERN AND
SIGNAL TO HAVE
BASEBALL.**

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]
SEELEY, Sept. 26.—The West Side Baseball League has been organized to give Seeley, Silsbee, Fern and Signal a season of twenty-four games, the first to be played October 3.
J. J. Parks of Seeley is president and Francis Toler, secretary. The managers are J. R. Tilley, Fern; J. C. Stunt, Silsbee; W. H. Newman, Signal, and W. J. Webb, Seeley.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
San Francisco	105	75	.583
Los Angeles	97	83	.539
Salt Lake	86	94	.479
Vernon	86	91	.486
Oakland	80	100	.444
Portland	74	95	.438

Yesterday's Results.
Salt Lake, 14-5; Vernon, 3-0.
Los Angeles, 9-5; Oakland, 1-4.
San Francisco-Portland game postponed; rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	85	60	.586
Boston	78	66	.542
Brooklyn	78	68	.534
Cincinnati	69	78	.476
Pittsburgh	71	79	.473
St. Louis	70	79	.470
New York	67	78	.462
Chicago	66	78	.458

Yesterday's Results.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 3 (twelve innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	98	46	.681
St. Louis	86	52	.619
Chicago	81	61	.568
Washington	80	64	.556
New York	80	64	.556
St. Louis	87	65	.572
Cleveland	56	92	.378
Philadelphia	40	105	.276

No games scheduled yesterday.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	83	53	.606
St. Louis	84	55	.603
Chicago	81	64	.559
Newark	75	69	.521
Kansas City	76	70	.521
Buffalo	73	77	.483
Brooklyn	70	79	.470
Baltimore	46	99	.317

Yesterday's Results.
Atlanta, 4; Memphis, 0.
Nashville, 5; New Orleans, 1.

PINK-TEA TENNIS CAUSE OF M'LOUGHLIN'S FALL.

Playing with Women Relatives and Returning the Ball Easy has Slowed Comet's Game — No Attempt Made to Change Style, Simply Has Lost His Pep — Nervous Stomach Weakens Attack.

M'LOUGHLIN has not been losing because of an attempt to change his style of play. He is not attempting a change, all newspaper comments to the contrary notwithstanding. Tom Bundy, McLaughlin's partner in the doubles championships at New York, brands the big noise about a change in style as so much bunk.
"McLaughlin is merely in a slump," says Bundy. "We all have our off periods and this year has happened to be Mac's turn. Also, Mac has not been training so strenuously as in former years. He has been playing 'pink-tea' tennis with relatives and friends who would have trouble telling the difference between a racket and a sugar spoon. Consequently his speed has slackened and his ground strokes suffered."

Critics have tried to excuse McLaughlin's lack of pep by stating that he was radically changing his game while the truth is that he has been praying for his old-time snap to come back. McLaughlin used to be eager for the ball to return from his opponent's racket and, intuitively grasping the exact location of the return was on the spot when the pill arrived. Now he makes his returns with a worried "hope it don't come back" expression on his face. So the wisecracks have deduced that he is supplanting his old go-get-tem style with a cautious and slower one.

"McLaughlin is considerably older than when he first broke into the game," said Bundy, when questioned concerning the former champion's physical condition. "During the past season he has been decidedly out of form and suffering to slight degree from a nervous stomach. The strain of continual playing in important matches is terrific and it is beginning to tell on him."

Another local tennis expert who has played in the East this summer also says that McLaughlin's failure to bring home the bacon is a pure case of slump. His ideas agree with those of Bundy, but he adds the significant point that this has been McLaughlin's first year in business. Work has brought an amount of strain and worry upon the star racket wielder to which he is unaccustomed.

Although McLaughlin and Bundy lost the doubles championship, the Evening Post spent a half column in complimenting Bundy's keen work and wonderful generalship and hardly mentions the winners. According to the Post McLaughlin was off color during the entire match and Bundy did most of the playing, saved points at critical moments and coached McLaughlin along as well. During the entire match Bundy stood out strong, able and sure of himself, while his partner appeared confused and slow.

MORAL.
So we come again to the old moral on "pink-tea" tennis. If you have championship aspirations do not play ping-pong with Sister Susie and Auntie May and gently pat the ball to them for fear they will get sore at you. If you continue to indulge in this weakness of the great your bubble will surely get pricked and perhaps the critics will not be so kind in your case as to excuse you because of "a change in style."

SANTA CLARA HAS FIRST VICTIM CLOSE RUGBY CALL FOR FOOTBALL.

[BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.]
SANTA CLARA, Sept. 26.—The Santa Clara University after earning a lead of eight points in the first half over the Olympic Club rugger of San Francisco, were on the defensive during the remainder of the game. The clubmen scored about the middle of the second half but Templeton failed and was still unconscious early to convert. The final score was 5 to 3, night.

POLL PERRITT BECOMES A PITCHER IN BUSH LEAGUE.

THE SPECTACLE of two former Coast League stars battling each other on the mound in a semi-pro game was witnessed at the Soldiers' Home Saturday.
Bill Malarkey, formerly of the Giants, and a mainstay of Oakland's championship staff in 1912, was opposed to Poll Perritt, late of the Angels. Poll is a brother of the New York Perritt.
He came

Mr. Wad Th

WELL, HOW'S
THE "MUNICIPAL
PALMIST"
TODAY?



THE B
ES' SUPPOSIN

SOX AND I

Done as Last Year's

Pat Moran is a Wonder

to Philadelphia will again go the way of the wind. To hand it to the hustling towns. Last year it was the Philadelphia Athletics who were the Nationals. The 1915 players. It would appear, will be the Boston Americans and the Philadelphia Athletics. Of course, no pennant cinched until its cinched. The two teams that get in a train wreck and maimed. The one incapacitated by an epidemic of the other. Therefore, it now seems that neither the Sox nor the Phillies can lose in their respective leagues without dropping or falling into a trance. The achievement of the Phillies has been as fully as unique as that of the Braves. In 1914, Moran's name did not uphold the franchise to the top, as did the Braves, but formed the rather remarkable contrast to the other team. Practically the way after not having

COMPARISON.

Where Stallings has three great ones, Moran has one. Where the latter had an Everet, the Phillies have a Cincinnati star. Boston has Maravalle and Philadelphia has a player equally brilliant, or so. At that point, and at least alone do the Phillies seem to be anything on the Braves. At first, the Phillies were the solid team. In the outfield, the Braves had no much hitter as Connolly—not the quality of today, but the Connolly of 1906. The Phillies' backer, is not as good a hitter as Smith of the Braves. Behind the pitcher, the Phillies have the assets Gowdy. But the Phillies went out for the best for the better part of a month's heavy work of backstopping has been on the shoulders of Bader and the California boys. Their findings won and merited the title.

...than." Nobody will try to
...him. But as Patrick
...a Moran but he is a
...wonder worker—quiet, earnest,
...ful, Christian-hearted Pat Mo-
...very antithesis of the whip-
...ed Silliman.
...more than three decades the
...has been striving for a pennant.
...ays failed to connect. Moran
...succeeded, or is within a span
...thumb's length of succeeding.
...predecessors to which much better
...seems failed lamentably.

CASTLETON.
...ings fashioned his machine from
...who had been kicked into the
...coming by other teams.
...has been without his cast-
...coming. Under

...e, Chalers, Killifer, McQuil-
...derus, Niehoff, Stock, Dugey,
Whitted, Paskert, Adams,
...r and Cravath. All of these were
...time or another not considered
...ood enough for some other
Alexander, Hixey, Bancroft,
...rtner, Mayer, Wesler and Tin-
...e the only members of the team
...ere never given a swift kick by
...ajor league foot of some man-
...the Phillies bump into the

if they do, they will annihilate just a little bit more than they met in the Carnegie. We said the main thing the Braves when speaking of the last season. Dope in Dope, and at the season of no value in relation to the world's champion man for man, nor collectively, the Braves compare with the Athletics. The average, Boston looked ragged, and the Athletics looked ragged. They pulled the underdogs winning four straight. Three Braves pitchers were right, and the Athletics in a batting

ver, good pitching is likely to be a deciding factor in any short season. Boston has the greatest pitcher ever assembled—Philadelphia of the greatest pitchers. He has the heavier and more attack—although possibly as dangerous in spots, on the home-run proclivities of and Luderus. The club has one .300 hitter among the regulars—Speaker, only to Cobb in the American with a mark of .333, and who tops the National





San Diego Exposition

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Outdoor Organ*

Many people travel to
Europe and spend great
sums to see and hear things
of much less beauty than
are here at our very doors

If you haven't been there
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Cities and Towns South of Tehachepi's Top—Los Angeles County News

AMERICA LOSES
SHIP PRESTIGE.Honolulu Tourist Trade Lost
Through New Law.Committee Named to Help
Boost Big Army.Pasadena Pupils Successful in
Honor System.

PASADENA, Sept. 27.—"Because the United States and Japan are bound to be commercial competitors, the people of the Hawaiian Islands recognize, perhaps more than any other people, the necessity of preparedness," said Wallace R. Farrington, publisher, president of the Honolulu Ad Club and one of the biggest boosters of the island, yesterday.

"Everything outwardly is peaceful, but my opinion is that Japan is an ambitious and aggressive nation and not only that, but is thoroughly military. Her friendship for us counts so long as it is for her interest to remain our friends."

"The greatest blow that Honolulu has had in years," continued Mr. Farrington, "was the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail steamers which cut off four magnificent passenger boats. The United States also lost prestige when this was done as it practically leaves the commerce of the Pacific under the control of the Japanese. We were endeavoring to develop a tourist business, but the elimination of these vessels is feared, will practically destroy it."

In regard to the sugar tariff, Mr. Farrington stated that two commissions are working under the direction of Gov. Pinkham to ascertain the effect of the tariff reform. The result of this investigation will be presented before the next Congress in order that the administration may cooperate with the islanders, hoping to shape its policies by intelligent understanding of real facts.

Mr. Farrington and Mrs. Farrington, who have been touring the United States, are visiting at the Hotel Maryland and are devoting most of their time in motoring about the country.

PLANS FOR ARMY.

To aid the work which George H. Maxwell is doing in furthering his plan for a large standing army, which shall spend part of its time in drill and part in working on reclamation projects, the Board of Trade has appointed a committee of twenty-five to bring the matter to public attention. The members of the committee are: S. Hazard Halsted, chairman; Dr. James A. E. Scherer, Chairman A. H. Hamilton of the California Commission; Dr. T. Allen, Gen. James M. Bell, T. P. Lukens, W. L. Green, William R. Staats, Dr. George E. Hale, Dr. Russell B. Dr. Robert Evans, President Fred Elmer Wilcox of the Board of Trade, L. L. Test, E. S. Gosney, Frank S. Wallace, H. M. Robinson, Commander J. J. Hunter, Prof. C. F. Holder, C. H. Prisk, J. H. Pryor, Senator William J. Carr, Assemblyman Howard J. Fish, Hon. Charles W. Bell, William H. Keimholz and Dr. John Willis Baer.

Mr. Maxwell will address the student body at Throop College this morning at 11 o'clock, outlining his plans for combining military service with reclamation service. A large idle standing army, he contends, is an evil, but to have a large army of reclamation workers, who devote part of their time to training as soldiers, is the solution of the problem of home defense.

HONOR SYSTEM.

The study of the new honor system just completed by Principal Crook of the High School has shown that it is a complete success. Instead of the customary teacher being in charge, Harvey Dorn, a Chicagoan of one senior study hall, has been elected by his fellow students to maintain order. This eliminates faculty supervision and the "big stick" policy. The system at the present time applies only to the senior hall, but now that it has proved successful, it will probably be adopted by the other study halls. By this system, if a student becomes unmanageable, the chairman appoints two members of the study hall to take care of the student upon suitable punishment. Both the administration and the students are well pleased with the plan and favor its continuance.

IMPERIAL JUDGE
SETS PRECEDENT.

FIRST TIME SUMMONS QUESTION HAS BEEN SETTLED IN CALIFORNIA.

EL CENTRO, Sept. 26.—A non-resident attorney attending Federal Court in this State is not immune from summons in a separate suit, according to the ruling of Judge Cole yesterday, said to be the first decision upon the point involved made by any California court.

On May 22, in Los Angeles, Edward Byrne, an attorney of Chicago, was served with the papers in a damage suit filed by Henry Tadge of Hawley, in which Mr. Byrne was named as a defendant. At the time Mr. Byrne was in attendance upon the Federal Court representing Lyons Bros. & Co., a Chicago commission house, in the "cantaloupe case" instituted by George Kunihro as assignee of many Imperial cantaloupe growers.

Mr. Byrne, through his local attorneys, petitioned that the service be declared void through exemption based upon the common law. Judge Cole found that while Federal Courts in some cases have held that a non-resident attorney is not subject to summons in another jurisdiction, State laws have held otherwise.

No California analogous case was found, although there is a provision that members of the State Legislature in attendance upon sessions of an senate are immune from service.

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By Order of the Board of Directors, MARION OTIS CHANDLER, Secretary.

BUSINESS GOOD
IN SOME SPOTS.MANUFACTURE OF AMMUNITION
KEEPS THINGS MOVING
IN THE EAST.

REDLANDS, Sept. 26.—"Business is mighty good in some places in the East; in fact, it is rushing where they are manufacturing munitions of war," said George W. Wilder, president of the Butterick Publishing Company of New York, on his return to his winter home here today.

"I believe that a year from now there will be good business and prosperity all over the country, but it is likely to reach into a period of inflation unless the people of the country are very careful to remain sane."

Mr. Wilder says that the men of big business in New York are all optimistic about conditions. In speaking of the weather in New York during the summer, he said: "For once in my life I was tickled to get out of New York. The weather there this summer has been awful. It rained every two or three days and then it would get cold. And two weeks before I left it was so hot that there were heat prostrations all over the city."

JAPAN PEACEFUL.

"Japan does not want war with the United States or any other country. Japan's finances are in such a condition that she cannot make war," declared Ujiro Oyama, Consul of Japan for California, who has been here several days looking after the interests of his people. He says that there is no element in Japan that desires war.

"The people are burdened with taxes now; another war would be the last straw," said the Consul. He brought the information that the countrymen here that a vice-consulship has now been established in Southern California with headquarters in Los Angeles.

TRADE AT HOME.

The Merchants of Redlands are planning an active campaign for the winter. The trade-at-home campaign is to be pushed, and to do this there will be monthly luncheons. The first was a great success, M. P. Chubb, president of the association, presiding. He spoke of the plans for getting all the merchants in the city together and getting the loyalty of the people so that they will buy at home. G. S. Turill spoke on "Co-operation," A. L. Lippert on "Credit and Collections," and J. P. Flisk on "Accounts."

Concrete and macadamized boulevards lead to Arrowhead.

GAS PETITION
TO BE HEARD.SAN BERNARDINO TO ANSWER
COMPANY'S PLEA BEFORE
COMMISSION.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 26.—The city of San Bernardino in its answer to the petition of the Southern California Gas Company before the Railroad Commission to be allowed to increase its rates from \$1 to \$1.15 for 1000 cubic feet, will demand that a rate of 70 cents be set. City Attorney Guthrie will appear before the commission at Los Angeles tomorrow, when the matter will be heard.

The city will also include in the answer the declaration that the company holds no franchise in the city for the sale of gas for heating purposes, for which 90 per cent of the gas consumed is used. The franchise granted by the city to the company years ago is for lighting.

RUBBISH STREWN.

"California should at once adopt regulations prohibiting the discarding of papers and cans along the highways," said former Mayor J. W. Catlick, who returned with Mrs. Catlick today from an automobile trip to Macon, Mo., the old Catlick home. "The highways are rapidly becoming strewn with rubbish, and California should take some steps toward preventing such injury to the roads in this State."

CALLS MEETING.

Mayor George H. Wilcox, who is facing a recall with the numerous bond issues proposed listed as one of the reasons for his removal, has called a mass meeting Tuesday evening at the Courthouse for the purpose of furthering the campaign for the voters of \$120,000 in municipal bonds for a City Hall and auditorium on October 18. A working committee of several hundred business men has been named by the Mayor to take charge of the work.

"Healing Squash" in Georgia.

T. R. Edmunds of Monroe, Ga., reports that he has been growing in his garden the "healing squash." He has a long time doubted that there ever grew such a vegetable. Now, having made the test, he is satisfied that such a thing is possible. He has cut from the ends of the product a sufficiency for a meal or two and healing was immediate, and the vegetable is yet going forth to give a new supply as the season may demand.

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GENERAL'S WIFE
HAS NO JEWELS.VILLA NOT AMASSING WEALTH,
ACCORDING TO HER.

Lives Only for His Country, Explains Woman of Carranza's Opponent — Beach Resorts Make Good Money on Beaches Business. City Violates Ordinance.

LONG BEACH, Sept. 26.—Gen.

Francisco Villa has grown comparatively poor in the service of the people of Mexico, and when he leaves that country, if he ever does, it will be with a modest amount of money, he believes the pretty, petite wife of the general, who is stopping with a party of her countryfolk in a cottage on East Ocean avenue at Ninth place.

Through an interpreter Mrs. Villa indignantly denied that when she left Mexico she brought with her a fortune in jewels. Her dark eyes flashed as she declared in the language of the "mamma" country that a husband would not desert Mexico at the present time and see over the line with a fortune.

Mrs. Villa said that the last word she had received from her warlike spouse was from Torreon, and then Gen. Villa declared that the campaign against Carranza, the traitor, was being prosecuted successfully, and he hoped that soon the country would be pacified by his strong hand and that she could soon return to him.

The wife of Villa declared that she did not expect him to visit her here, for many reasons, on which she did not elaborate. She said she and her friends were in Long Beach to escape the heat of the summer in Northern California.

GREAT SEASON.

In a joyful recapitulation of the summer season which officially ended today, owners of concessions, hotels, restaurants and other places which cater to the summer tourist figure that the season just past was the best by many thousands of dollars than any other in the history of the beach and city.

August, especially, was a month which gladdened the hearts of every one within hearing of the breakers who had something to offer the visitors. During the month 48,800 men, women and children, and some of the best of the bath-house, a record by many thousands. In July 43,500 persons rented suits, another record for the month.

During the entire month of August every room and suite in Hotel Virginia was occupied. At times guests were turned away from the hotel, and the servants' rooms were used, while the help slept out. It is probable that at the end of the year a dividend will be declared on the hotel company's stock, a feat never before accomplished. Apartment house owners and Pike

WOMAN COULD
HARDLY STAND

Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I suffered from displacement and inflammation, and had such pains in my sides and terrible backache, so that I could hardly stand. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I can do any amount of work, sleep good, eat good, and don't have a bit of trouble. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman."—Mrs. HARRY FISKE, 1625 Doughton St., Nicetown, Pa.

Another Woman's Case.

Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had a displacement, bearing down, and backache, until I could hardly stand, and was discouraged run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ABEL LAWSON, 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women

are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness, and the blues. In many cases they are symptoms of some form of inflammation, inflammatory, ulcerative condition, which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.

BRENTWOOD PARK

To fill the demand for full acre lots our Surveyor is resubdividing Blocks 10, 11, 17, 18 and 19.

Those who are interested are invited to call.

J. ALBERT CAMPBELL, REAL ESTATE SURVEYOR, 320 REB. BLDG. MAIN 1311-1312-1313

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SANTA ANAN'S BIG
DAY AT BEACH.CRACKS MARSHAL'S JAW AND
TRIES IN VAIN TO
ESCAPE.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.] NEWPORT BEACH, Sept. 26.—Dick Sharp, said to be employed by the Edison Company at Santa Ana, got into an argument with a husky person on the beach and the pair soon were in a fight. City Marshal J. A. Porter stopped the battle and appointed himself Sharp's escort on the way to jail. Under the Santa Fe bridge Sharp swung his right from the hip and landed on the officer's jaw, the blow breaking the bone. Then Sharp started on the run for Santa Ana.

The marshal and a posse in an auto set out in pursuit. Far in the distance the pursuers saw a lone figure loping at speed over the highway. Seeing it was useless to try to outgame gasoline, Sharp took a header into the tall weeds by the roadside. But the officers scented out his hiding-place and he was captured.

Sharp watched his chance on allight before the city prison and let go another hay-maker for Deputy Marshal J. E. Souder's jawbone, which proved harder than that of the marshal. Sharp, delivering his coup d'état, again bounded away on the road to freedom. But Souder did not make the mistake of the marshal of waiting for a motor car; he dashed after the fleeing Santa Ana.

Sharp skinned the high rails of a fence but Souder was at his heels. The officer swung his heavy revolver on Sharp's luckless cranium, and the pursuit was over.

While the deputy administered punishment to thoroughly vanquish his opponent, his fellow officers arrived to serve as bodyguard for the prisoner to jail.

Legal punishment may depend, perhaps, on the extent of the crack on the marshal's jaw.

Euthanasia?

[Albany Journal.] Two years ago, on Christmas Eve, Mrs. William B. Squier of Alco, N. Y., wrote a letter appealing to "scientific kindness" to put those who endure agony from incurable diseases out of their suffering. She believed herself to be on her death bed. Her affliction, a tumor, had been pronounced incurable by several physicians. Her letter came to the notice of a famous surgeon. He offered to give her the benefit of his skill if she would take the risk of an operation. Naturally she took it, having already expressed her preference to die rather than to suffer longer.

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